The Hong-Kong Daily Press.

No. 5832 號二十三百八千五第 日四十月六年子丙緒光 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, AUGUST 3RD, 1876. 四拜禮 號三月八英 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

August 1, IMPORTER, American ship, 1,270, B. F. Sherburne, Cardiff 15th April, Coals.—MASTER.

August 1, MADAGASCAR, German steamer, 884, J. Timm, Bangkok 25th July, Rice.—SIEMSSEN & Co.

August 2, JAMES WILSON, British bark, 326, R. W. Prideaux, Bangkok 20th July, Rice and Mussels.—CHINESE.

August 2, BETHNAY, British bark, 359, Beedell, from Whampoa, General.—HEARD & Co.

August 2, COREA, British bark, 585, Adams, Liverpool 18th April, Coals.—D. LAPRAIK & Co.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, AUGUST 2ND.

Yangtsze, British steamer, for Canton.
Leanor, British steamer, for Swatow.
Howsang, British steamer, for Shanghai.

Departures.

August 2, HELENS, British bark, London.
August 2, NEARCHUS, American ship, for San Francisco.
August 2, WASHI, British str., for Hoihow.
August 2, HOCHUNG, Chinese str., for Canton.
August 2, SEAMAN'S BRIDE, Siam. bark, for Ningpo.
August 2, ROB ROY, Brit. brig, for London.
August 2, GEORGINA, Brit. bk., for Foochow.
August 2, KASSA, British bark, for Foochow.
August 2, JOHANN CARL, German bark, for Monte Video.
August 2, GUSTAV ADOLPH, Ger. bark, for Haiphong.
August 2, BONITO, German bark, for Newchwang.
August 2, ONWARD, Brit. bark, for London.
August 2, NINGPO, Brit. str., for Shanghai.
August 2, LEONOR, Brit. str., for East Coast.
August 2, YANGTSZE, Brit. str., for Canton.

Passengers.

ARRIVED.

Per *Madagascar*, str., from Bangkok:—
17 Chinese.
Per *James Wilson*, from Bangkok:—
1 Chinese.

Reports.

The German steamship *Madagascar* reports left Bangkok on 25th July. From Cape Paderan to arrival had strong winds from the Westward.

The British bark *James Wilson* reports left Bangkok on July 20th, and experienced fresh monsoon with heavy squalls down the Gulf of Siam. Passed Pulo Obi on the 25th; thence to Macclesfield Banks brisk monsoon and clear weather; from thence to port equally, unsettled weather, with heavy sea and low barometer.

The American ship *Importer* reports left Cardiff on 15th April. Crossed the Equator on 13th May; passed the Cape on 14th June; arrived at Anjer on 16th July, had light airs up the China Sea to 10 N.; from thence strong monsoon and fine weather to 18 N.; since then equally heavy, threatening weather and barometer 29.70. On the 21st July in Straits of Gaspar, spoke the American ship *Cashmere*, from London to Japan. On the 21st same place, spoke the English barks *Hope* and *Bertie*. On the 22nd in long. 108.10 E., spoke the English bark *Northern Chief*. On the 28th in lat. 9.20 N. and long. 111.30 E., spoke the German bark *Humboldt*.

The British bark *Corea* reports left Liverpool on 8th April, with cargo of coals. Crossed the Equator on 13th May, in long. 22.20 W., after 3 days of doldrums. Was detained several days near the Islands of Trinidad with light variable airs and calms, which was passed on 23rd May; passed the meridian of the Cape of Good Hope, in lat. 40.30 S. on 14th June had light Northerly and N.E. winds to St. Paul's Island, which was passed on 1st July. Passed Christmas Island on 18th July, and Anjer on the 20th, came through Gaspar Straits on the 22nd; passed Pulo Sapata on the 28th, and arrived at Hongkong on 2nd August. Had a strong S.W. monsoon and low barometer from Pulo Sapata, with equally weather.

MANILA SHIPPING.

July— ARRIVALS.
12, V. de Rivadavia, Sp. bk., from Hongkong.
12, Loyola, Spanish bark, from Cardiz.
13, Zamboanga, Spanish str., from Amoy, &c.
13, Esmeralda, British steamer, from Amoy.
14, Cothenstone, Brit. bark, from Hongkong.
17, C. Queen, British ship, from Hongkong.
17, San Lorenzo, Span. brig, from Hongkong.
17, Teresa, Spanish bark, from Hongkong.
17, Zoroya, British bark, from Hongkong.
17, Kearsarge, Am. corvette, from Hongkong.
18, Panay, Spanish steamer, from Singapore.
24, Leyte, Spanish steamer, from Singapore.

July— DEPARTURES.
12, Paragua, Spanish steamer, for Singapore.
13, F. H. Drews, Ger. bk., for San Francisco.
18, Esmeralda, Brit. str., for Hongkong, &c.
20, Evelyn, British bark, for Boston.
20, Chateau Lafitte, Fren. bark, for London.
21, Caru Taal, British bark, for Liverpool.
22, Anna, German bark, for New York.
22, Carmen, Spanish bark, for Albay.
23, Otago, British bark, for Falmouth.
24, Hipathia, British bark, for Cebu, &c.

Vessels that have arrived in Europe from Ports in China, Japan and Manila.

(Per last Mail's Advice.)

Vessels.	From.	Date of Arrival.
Nuevo Lantaro	Manila	June 1
Patroclus (s.)	China Ports	June 2
Hopewell	Manila	June 6
Buenaventura (s.)	Manila	June 12
Annie Cheshyre	Manila	June 14
Robert Henderson	Manila	June 15
Nestor (s.)	China Ports	June 18

Vessels Expected at Hongkong.

(Corrected to Date.)

Vessel's Name.	From.	Dates.
Min	London	Mch. 16
Hoogly	Boston, U.S.	Mch. 21
Alice Buck	Cardiff	April 13
Golden Spur	Cardiff	April 24
Lucia	London	May 3
Queen of the Seas	New York	May 4
Joseph Haydon	Cardiff	May 4
Rocha	Anjer	—
Challenge	Cardiff	May 15
Hansa	Hamburg	May 20
State of Alabama (s.)	London	May 26
C. O. Whitmore	Cardiff	May 27
Miako	London	May 30
Ugo	Cardiff	June 3
Elmstone	London	June 9
Elise	Hamburg	June 11
William Freing	Cardiff	June 12
Duke of Abercorn	London	June 16
Banian	London	June 16
Hesperia (s.)	Hamburg	June 16
State of Louisiana (s.)	London	June 18
Beemah	Cardiff	June 20
Vandis	Cardiff	June 21
Stentor (s.)	Liverpool	June 22
Bolona (s.)	Hamburg	Aug. —

Auction Sales to-day.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
At 12 noon,
Sundry Goods.

To be Let.

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 3, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.
HOUSE No. 2, "BALL'S COURT."
Apply to E. R. BELLIOS.
1211 Hongkong, 1st August, 1876.

TO LET.

A FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWN on the Praya, Wanchai.
Apply to S. E. BURROWS & SONS.
tf 453 Hongkong, 20th March, 1875.

TO BE LET,

THE HOUSES, Nos. 13 and 15, STAUNTON STREET,
Apply to TURNER & Co., 41, Queen's Road.
3f 1122 Hongkong, 18th July, 1876.

TO LET,
With Immediate Possession,

THE "HUT," Castle Road.
HOUSES on Upper Mosque Terrace.
All with Gas and Water laid on.
Also,
A First-class GODOWN at Wanchi of about 5,000 tons capacity.
Apply to T. G. LINSTEAD.
1464 Hongkong, 31st July, 1876.

TO LET,
With Immediate Possession,

THE DWELLING HOUSE, No. 4, Alexandra Terrace.
The DWELLING HOUSE and OFFICE, No. 1, Wyndham Street.
The BUNGALOW, No. 24, Gage Street.
The DWELLING HOUSE, No. 2, Gough Street; occupation from 1st June.
Apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 1864 Hongkong, 12th June, 1876.

TO LET,
With Immediate Possession,

THE LOWER STOREY of FAIRLEA, West Point, with separate entrance, Garden, Stable, &c. Rent, $50.
SHARP, TOLLER, AND JOHNSON, Solicitors.
932 Hongkong, 19th June, 1876.

TO LET.

A THREE-STORIED DWELLING HOUSE, No. 3, PEEL STREET. Rent moderate.
Apply to D. NOWROJEE, Hongkong Hotel.
1m 1104 Hongkong, 14th July, 1876.

TO BE LET,

TWO Commodious HOUSES, in QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.
Rent, $25 per month.
Apply to PURDON & Co., No. 2, Queen's Road.
919 Hongkong, 17th June, 1876.

TO BE LET,
(With Immediate Possession),

THE PREMISES, No. 8, PRAYA, lately in the occupation of Messrs. GITMAN & Co. Gas and Water laid on.
Apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf 704 Hongkong, 16th May, 1876.

TO LET,

NO. 5, ZETLAND STREET.
No. 9, SEYMOUR TERRACE.
No. 3, PEDAR'S HILL.
Apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
tf 513 Hongkong, 25th July, 1876.

TO LET.

TWO HOUSES, Nos. 2 and 3, LOWER MOSQUE TERRACE.
Apply to SHARP, TOLLER, AND JOHNSON.
tf 598 Hongkong, 2nd May, 1876.

TO BE LET.

THE COMMODIOUS HOUSES, Nos. 95 and 97, situate on the best portion of the PRAIA GRANDE, MACAO, and lately in the occupation of Frank da Silva, Esq.
Apply to ANTONIO BASTOS, JUN.,
1m 1137] Macao.

TO LET,
Possession 1st September next.

THE HOUSE, No. 3, POTTINGER STREET, comprises an Eight-roomed Dwelling House, detached, with Garden all round, Servants' Quarters, and Out-houses, with Godowns, and a Fire-proof Treasury; Gas and Water laid on; suitable for Office and Dwelling House; Rent moderate.
Apply to
H. N. COOPER & Co.,
No. 10, Stanley Street.
2m 1030 Hongkong, 3rd July, 1876.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND..... 100,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—
Chairman—E. R. BELLIOS, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—AD. ANDRES, Esq.
J. S. Cordes, Esq. | A. McIver, Esq.
H. Hoppius, Esq. | S. W. Pomeroy, Esq.
F. D. Sassoon, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq.
Manager.
Shanghai—Ewen Cameron, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months 2 per cent. per annum
6 „ 4 „ „
12 „ 5 „ „
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, 17th February, 1876.

NOTICE.

WILLIAMS' WHARF AND GODOWNS will be ready for business from July 6th, 1876, for the use of Steamers and Sailing Vessels.
No Godown charges will be made on any Cargo collected in advance for shipment by Steamer.
SCALE OF CHARGES.
Foreign Steamers $30 Wharfage, and 3 Cents per package.
Coasting Steamers $20 Wharfage, and 3 Cents per package.
Sailing Vessels $20 Wharfage, and 3 Cents per package.
C. C. WILLIAMS, Manager.
tf 1087 Swatow, 10th July, 1876.

NOTICE.

In the Estate of the late JOHN GILES, Storekeeper, Amoy.

ALL CLAIMS against the above Estate must be sent in to the Undersigned on or before the 30th September, or they will not be recognised, and all Persons indebted to the Estate are requested to pay the Amounts due within the same period.
(Signed),
B. NICHOLLS, } Administrators to
HENRY SUTTON, } the will of the late JOHN GILES.
928 Amoy, 15th June, 1876.

NOW ON SALE.

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT, By Dr. DEVAN, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.
PRICE: In Paper Wrapper.....$1.50
Neatly Bound.....$2.00
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of M. COLIN CAMPBELL, WILLIAMS, in our Firm, CEASED on the 6th instant.
E. VINCENT & Co.
tf 1085 Swatow, 8th July, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED have established themselves at Swatow, for the transaction of a GENERAL COMMISSION and SHIPPING BUSINESS in connection with the Wharf and Godowns.
WILLIAMS AND Co.
tf 1086 Swatow, 6th July, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE Business formerly carried on by HENRY SUTTON, will in future be conducted under the Style of
SUTTON AND MOALLE.
AUCTIONEERS,
SHIPCHANDLERS, COMPRADORES,
STEVEDORES, &c.
N.B.—Ships Supplied with Water and Ballast on Moderate Terms.
6m 1070 Amoy, 1st July, 1876.

R. CURSETJEE AND CO., BAKERY AND BOMBAY STORE,

Beg to inform the Public of Hongkong that they have always on hand, of the Best Quality and at Moderate Prices, all kinds of BREAD, BISCUITS, CONFECTIONERY, and BOMBAY STORES.

	$ c.		$ c.
Plum Wedding Cake, per lb.	0 90	Macaronis, per doz.	1 00
Plum Cake, per lb.	0 70	Currant, per doz.	1 00
Seed Cake, per lb.	0 45	Sponge, per doz.	0 50
Almond Cake, per lb.	0 70	Buns, per doz.	1 00
		Mince Pies, per doz.	2 00

40, CENTRAL MARKET, AND 13, WING ON STREET.
1193 Hongkong, 29th July, 1876.

NEW SERIES.

THE FAR EAST:—A MONTHLY JOURNAL, Illustrated with Photographs.

Published in
Tokio, Japan; Shanghai, China; and Hongkong.
The New Series commenced
July, 1876.

Proprietor and Editor—J. R. BLACK.

Subscription payable in advance.
Quarterly..... 4 Dollars.
Half-yearly..... 7 Dollars.
Yearly..... 13 Dollars.

AGENTS IN HONGKONG—
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

The August Number will contain a Portrait of H.E. Sir Thomas F. Wade, K.C.B., &c., &c., specially taken for the *Far East*. [14d 1199

FOR SALE.

THE UNDERMENTIONED LAND and BUILDINGS.

AT HONGKONG:—

INLAND LOT 82.—The well-known House and Offices lately occupied by Messrs. A. HEARD & Co., adjoining the Cathedral Compound.
The Ground below the masonry retaining wall of the above abutting on the Queen's Road.
Annual Crown Rent, $390.48.
MARINE LOT 111, WANCHAI.—First-class and extensive Godowns.
Annual Crown Rent, $324.

AT YOKOHAMA:—

Lots No. 6 and No. 27 in the Foreign Settlement.
No. 6 is situated on the Bund, and comprises an Eight-roomed Dwelling House, detached, with Garden all round, Offices, Godowns, Servants' Quarters, and Outhouses. Area 1,054 Tenbos of 36 square feet.
Annual Ground Rent, $253.79.
No. 27 is separated from No. 6 by Water Street, and comprises large Tea Firing and other Godowns, Fleas Silk Press, Compradore's Quarters, Stabling, and Fire Engine House. Area, 554 Tenbos.
Ground Rent, $154.97 per Annum.

AT KOBE:—

The Property situated on the Bund, lately known as Messrs. A. HEARD & Co.'s, consisting of Offices, Dwelling House, One Two-storied Stone Godown, Two Tea-firing Godowns (One Wooden), &c.
Area about 597 Tenbos.

AT SHANGHAI:—

The Property situated on the Bund, and bounded South by the Nanking Road, and North by Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.'s Lot: consisting of Offices, Two Dwelling Houses, Six Godowns, Silk Room, Shipping Office, &c., and known as the KING KEE HONG.
Total area Mow 9.9.3.7, or square feet 65,587.

AT FOOCHOW:—

The Property situated on the South Bank of the Min, lately known as Messrs. A. HEARD & Co.'s, consisting of Dwelling House, Offices, extensive Godowns, Tea-packing Sheds, &c.
Area 49,720 square feet.

Applications for Purchase, or further Information, to be made to—
J. WHITTALL,
T. G. LINSTEAD,
Trustees A. Heard & Co.'s Estate,
23, Queen's Road, Hongkong.
142 Hongkong, 29th May, 1876.

IN THE MATTER OF
AVIETIOK LAZAR AGABEG,
DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all Creditors and other Persons having any CLAIMS or DEMANDS upon or against the Estate of AVIETIOK LAZAR AGABEG, Jun., late of Hongkong, who died on the 11th day of June, 1876, and Letters of Administration of whose personal Estate were duly granted to GENTLHOOM LAZAR AGABEG, Esq., by the Supreme Court of Hongkong in its Probate Jurisdiction on the 10th day of July, 1876, are hereby required to send in writing the particulars of their Claims or Demands to the said GENTLHOOM LAZAR AGABEG at his residence, No. 15A, Staunton Street, Hongkong, aforesaid, on or before the 1st day of November, 1876. And Notice is hereby also given that, at the expiration of the last mentioned day, the said GENTLHOOM LAZAR AGABEG will proceed to distribute the Assets of the said AVIETIOK LAZAR AGABEG amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the Claims, of which the said GENTLHOOM LAZAR AGABEG has then had notice; and the said GENTLHOOM LAZAR AGABEG will not be liable for the Assets or any part thereof, so distributed to any Person, of whose Claim the said GENTLHOOM LAZAR AGABEG has not had notice at the time of the distribution.
Notice is hereby also given to all parties indebted to the said AVIETIOK LAZAR AGABEG forthwith to pay the amount of their indebtedness to the said GENTLHOOM LAZAR AGABEG, otherwise legal proceedings will be taken against them for recovery thereof.
Dated this 13th day of July, 1876.
WM. H. BRERETON,
1106] Solicitor for the said G. L. AGABEG.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned is prepared to Grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $45,000 on First-class Risks.
A Discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the Current Local Rates of Premia will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Office.
T. G. LINSTEAD,
Agent, Sun Fire Office.
1335 Hongkong, 26th August, 1874.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will Sell by Public Auction,
THIS DAY,
the 3rd August, 1876, at Noon, at his Sale Rooms, Queen's Road,—
4 Cases Manila CIGARS.
18 Bags CAMPHOR.
2 Cases DYE.
1 Coil Manila ROPE.
1 Cask Writing and Copying INK.
1 Case PERFUMES.
Cotton UMBRELLAS.
CORKSCREWS.
Patent Brass PADLOCKS.
Tobacco POUCHES.
FLANNELS, CLOTH, SOCKS, COATING, TIES, &c.
Sundry Old SAILS, ROPE, WIRE RIGGING, LEAD, REVOLVERS, PISTOLS, MUSKETS, &c., &c.
1 MITRALLEUSE and BOX.
1 Large Brass GUN.
19 Brass GUNS, assorted sizes.
2 Iron GUNS.
556 Empty SHELLS.
31 Boxes SHRAPNEL.
8 Pairs 12-pounder ARMSTRONG GUNS, with Carriages, Ammunition, &c.
Also,
1 AVIARY.
And
1 GREY HORSE.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
1213 Hongkong, 2nd August, 1876. Auctioneer.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will Sell by Public Auction (by Order of the French Consul), on
SATURDAY,
the 5th day of August, 1876, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the French Consul,
(For Account of the Concerned),—
The French Ship
"N E S T O R,"
of 774 tons register or thereabouts, as she now lies on the Slip at Messrs. MACDONALD & Co.'s Ship Yard, West Point.
For further Particulars and Inventory, apply to the Undersigned.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on the fall of the hammer. The Vessel to be at the purchaser's risk, and all subsequent expenses of the Ship to be paid by the purchaser from the fall of the hammer.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
1201 Hongkong, 28th July, 1876. Auctioneer.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 5th day of August, 1876, at the Auction Room, at 2 P.M., HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of Damask-covered Chairs and Sofas, Marble-top Centre and Side Tables, Dining Table, Sideboard, American-made Bedstead, Marble-top Washstands and Toilet Tables, Cheval Glass, Dinner and Dessert Services, Glassware, Handsome Electro-Plated Ware.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.
J. M. GUEDES, JUN., Auctioneer.
1225 Hongkong, 3rd August, 1876.

NOTICE.

JARDINE AND OTHERS v. RANGEL AND OTHERS.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION (if not previously disposed of by Private Contract), under a Decree of the Supreme Court of Hongkong, made in the above Suit, on the Premises, on
MONDAY,
the 28th day of August, 1876, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, the following
VALUABLE PROPERTY,
lying between Aberdeen Street, Hollywood Road, and Staunton Street, being the Estate of the late FLORIANO ANTONIO RANGEL, deceased, viz.:—

LOT NO. 1.

All those PIECES or PARCELS of GROUND, with the MESSUAGES and BUILDINGS thereon, situate at Victoria, in the Island of Hongkong, being the Remaining Portion of Inland Lot No. 93, and Section D of Inland Lot No. 55.

LOT NO. 2.

All those PIECES or PARCELS of GROUND, with the MESSUAGES and BUILDINGS thereon, situate at Victoria, in the Island of Hongkong, being Section B of Inland Lot No. 93, and Section A of Inland Lot No. 91A.

LOT NO 3.

All those PIECES or PARCELS of GROUND, with the MESSUAGES and BUILDINGS thereon, situate at Victoria, in the Island of Hongkong, being Section A of Inland Lot No. 93, Section C of Inland Lot No. 55, the Remaining Portion of Inland Lot No. 91A, the Remaining Portion of Inland Lot No. 91, and Section A of Inland Lot No. 218A.

LOT NO. 4.

All those PIECES or PARCELS of GROUND, with the MESSUAGES and BUILDINGS thereon, situate at Victoria, in the Island of Hongkong, being the Remaining Portion of Inland Lot No. 55, and Section D of Inland Lot No. 91.
For further Particulars, Plan of the Property, and Conditions of Sale, apply to
W. H. BRERETON,
Solicitor for the Plaintiffs,
29, Queen's Road;
or, to
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
1149 Hongkong, 21st July, 1876. Auctioneer.

NOTICE.

JARDINE AND OTHERS v. RANGEL AND OTHERS.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by PUBLIC AUCTION (if not previously disposed of by Private Contract), under a Decree of the Supreme Court of Hongkong, made in the above Suit, on the Premises, on
TUESDAY,
the 29th day of August, 1876, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, the following
VALUABLE PROPERTY:—

LOT 1.

All that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND, situate lying and being in Wanchi, at Victoria, in the Island of Hongkong, registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 579, held under Crown Lease for a term of 999 years to be computed from the 1st day of February, 1855, at a yearly rent of £5 16s. 8d.

LOT 2.

All that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND, situate lying and being in Wanchi, at Victoria, in the Island of Hongkong, registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 310, held under Crown Lease for a term of 999 years to be computed from the 7th day of June, 1847, at a yearly rent of £5 16s. 8d.
For further Particulars of the Property and Conditions of Sale, apply to W. H. BRERETON, Solicitor for the Plaintiffs, 29, Queen's Road; or, to
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
1172 Hongkong, 25th July, 1876. Auctioneer.

C. L. THEVENIN,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
AGENT for DE ST. MARCEAUX ET CIE'S CHAMPAGNES,
Dépôt for Vichy Waters,
ED. PINAUD ET CIE'S PERFUMERY,
N. ANTOINE ET FILS' INKS, &c., &c.,
A Fresh Supply of FRENCH BOOTS received by each French Mail.
44, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

Auctions.

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will Sell by Public Auction, in their Sale Rooms Praya,
TO-MORROW,
the 4th August, 1876, at Noon,—
BUNTING, Paint and Tooth BRUSHES, FILES, CHISELS, Sailor's KNIVES, GARTERS, SHIRTS, Black Writing INK.
100 Long Enfield RIFLES.
Thorncyroft IRON, 8 by 3 by 5-16ths.
Red COPPER, 8 by 4 by ½, 3-16th, and ¼ in.
BRANDY.
Dawson's SHOES.
&c., &c., &c.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.
1224 Hongkong, 3rd August, 1876.

ROSE AND COMPANY
HAVE RECEIVED,
Ex "TARTAR," AND FRENCH AND ENGLISH MAILS,
PLAIN and CHECKED ETONAS.
BLACK SILK, from $1 PER YARD.
FRENCH PRINTED CAMBRICS.
Ready-made COSTUMES, for the PRESENT SEASON.
LADIES' FANCY SUNSHADES.
BORDER LACE SCARFS & TRIMMINGS.
EMBROIDERED SKIRTS & JACKETS.
SWISS EMBROIDERY, IN GREAT VARIETY.
VALENCIENNES LACE, ALL WIDTHS.
The NEW CHATELAINE and BAG and RIBBON LACE.
MUSLIN and LINEN COLLARS and CUFFS.
MALTESE LACE SETS.
FANCY BERTHAS.
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S FRENCH KID GLOVES and BOOTS.
GENTLEMEN'S SCARFS and NECKTIES.
&c., &c., &c.
1029 Hongkong, 3rd July, 1876

FOR SALE.

CHAS. HEIDSIECK'S CHAMPAGNE.
"WEISSLACK."
$19.....per case of 2 dozen pints.
$18.....per case of 1 dozen quarts.
CHATEAU LEOVILLE POYFERRE, 1869.
"VIN DES PRINCES."
$18.....per case of 1 dozen quarts.
CHATEAU BELAIR.
$8.....per case of 1 dozen quarts.
PALMER MARGAUX.
$9.....per case of 1 dozen quarts.
LORMONT.
$5.....per case of 1 dozen quarts.
$3.....per case of 2 dozen pints.
SIEMSSEN & Co.
592 Hongkong, 1st May, 1876.

FOR SALE.

IN one or more lots, Spacious Granite-built GODOWNS, on the Praya; Wanchi, and a Block of 16 HOUSES.
Apply to
T. G. LINSTEAD.
1169 Hongkong, 25th July, 1876.

FOR SALE, CHEAP.

A few DOUBLE-BARRELLED BREECH-LOADING GUNS, Price $25 each. Saloon Rifles and Cartridges. French and Smith and Wesson's Revolvers.
J. F. SCHEFFER,
54, Praya Central.
3m 1027 Hongkong, 3rd July, 1876.

TAKASIMA COLLIERY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.

FOR SALE, Large Takasima Coal, at $8 per ton, ex Godown. Small Takasima Coal, $6 per ton, ex Godown.
Apply to
T. G. GLOVER,
No. 7, Queen's Road, and at East Point.
694 Hongkong, 15th May, 1876.

G. O. ROGERS, DENTAL SURGEON,
No. 7, ARBUTHNOT ROAD,
Intends visiting Amoy and Foochow early in September, and will be ABSENT from Hongkong from that date until further notice.
227 Hongkong 1st August, 1876.

JOHN SKINKER, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Sole Agent on the Pacific Coast for Winchester Repeating Arms and Ammunition; Du Pont's Blasting and Sporting Powder; Lake Superior and Pacific Fuse Company's Safety Fuse. [1y 1145 July 20

KOWLOON HOTEL.

BOARD AND LODGING, BILLIARDS AND BOWLING ALLEYS.
The Bowling Alleys are NOW OPEN.
Parties requiring Dinners are requested to give 12 hours' notice either at the above Hotel, or to
D. NOWROJEE, PROPRIETOR.
3m 1105 Hongkong, 14th July, 1876.

ORIENTAL HOTEL,
WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.
STOCKHAUSEN AND ROSE,
PROPRIETORS.
TIFFIN at ONE. DINNER at HALF-PAST SEVEN.
Wines, Spirits, &c., of the Best Quality only.
English, French, and German Spoken.
BILLIARD ROOMS—BOWLING ALLEYS.

GRAND HOTEL,
No. 20, THE BUND, YOKOHAMA,
AFFORDS EVERY FACILITY FOR VISITORS, Including Ladies' Dining and Sitting Rooms, Private Dining Rooms, &c., &c.
EXCURSIONISTS INTO THE COUNTRY Furnished with all Information, Guides, and Provisions.
BILLIARD SALOON ATTACHED TO THE HOTEL.
6m 851 Yokohama, June 1st, 1876.

NOTICE.

SAILMAKING DEPARTMENT.

DURING the Temporary Absence of our Mr. W. DOLAN, this DEPARTMENT will be CARRIED ON as heretofore, under the Superintendence of Experienced FOREMEN, who have acted in this capacity under Mr. DOLAN for 13 years.
All Orders in this Branch of Business will have our careful attention.
MACEWEN, PRICKEL & Co.
818 Hongkong, 1st June, 1876.

DHRAIMDASS DAYOOMULL,
Sindh, Cashmere, Delhie, Bombay, Hampoor, Madras, and Scind
MERCHANT AND GENERAL DEALER,
Has for Sale, Shawls, Sandalwood Boxes, Gold and Silver Articles, and different Fancy Works.
No. 17, QUEEN'S ROAD,
Next to the "Hongkong Hotel," Hongkong.
6m 476, 11th April, 1876.

A FRENCH CLASS for YOUNG GENTLEMEN, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, from 8.30 to 9.30 P.M.; also an ENGLISH CLASS on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at the same hour. Private Lessons given.
J. M. HANLON,
Victoria Boys' School,
6m 884] 5, Hollywood Road.

STORAGE.

COALS received on Storage in First-class Godowns of about 5,000 tons Capacity, situated on the Praya West, Wanchi.
T. G. LINSTEAD.
1909 Hongkong, 18th November, 1874.

Intimations.

NOTICE.

ON and after this date, until further notice, the Price of our Natural Ice, wholesale and retail, will be ONE CENT per pound.
TUDOR COMPANY.
Ice House, J. F. HORGAN, Agent.
Hongkong, 3rd August, 1876. [tf 1222

GERMANIC LLOYD SOCIETY FOR THE CLASSIFICATION OF SHIPS.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above Society, parties desirous of having VESSELS CLASSED are requested to communicate with
EDUARD SCHELLHASS & Co.,
Agents Germanic Lloyd.
1m 1223 Hongkong, 13th March, 1873.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Ordinary Half-yearly MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this CORPORATION will be held at the CITY HALL, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of August current, at THREE o'clock P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1876.
By order of the Court of Directors,
THOMAS JACKSON,
Acting Chief Manager.
1214 Hongkong, 1st August, 1876.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the REGISTERS of SHARES of the CORPORATION will be CLOSED from the 5th to the 16th day of August current (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.
By order of the Court of Directors,
THOMAS JACKSON,
Acting Chief Manager.
1215 Hongkong, 1st August, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE WEST POINT FOUNDRY (LATE THE P. AND O. FOUNDRY).

All business in connection with the above to be addressed to
A. JOHNSTON, Manager;
or,
KWOK ACHEONG, Proprietor.
3m 1212 Hongkong, 1st August, 1876.

$50 REWARD.

LOST, a GOLD NECK-LACE and DIAMOND and EMERALD LOCKET, between Shelley and Gage Streets. Any one bringing it to Nos. 7 or 9, Gage Street, will receive the above Reward.
5d 1204 Hongkong, 1st August, 1876.

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1875.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a List of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the proportion of the Net Profits to be reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st October next will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
3m 1205 Hongkong, 1st August, 1876.

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1875.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a list of their Contribution for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the Distribution of TWENTY PER CENT (20 %) of the Nett Profits reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st October next will be adjusted by the Company, and no Claims or Alterations will be subsequently admitted.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.
4m 1017 Hongkong, 1st July, 1876.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
No. 60.

CHINA SEA.

YANGTSZE RIVER.—SHANGHAI DISTRICT.

BLOCKHOUSE SHOAL BUOYS.

NOTICE is hereby given that a new RED BUOY, 10 feet in diameter at the water line, surmounted by a black cage, and marked in white No. 1, has been moored in 17 feet at low water spring tides, with Kintoan Lighthouse bearing N. 64 deg. W. magnetic, and distant about 5 7-10ths nautical miles.
The old RED BUOY, 6 feet in diameter at the water line, and surmounted by a conical frustum cage, has been moored in 18 feet at low water spring tides, with Kintoan Lighthouse bearing S. 25 deg. 27 min. W. magnetic, and distant about 2 2-10ths nautical miles. This buoy will be marked in white No. 2.
BOTH BUOYS are on the STARBOARD HAND of the navigable channel in entering from the sea.
By order of the Inspector-General of Customs,
DAVID M. HENDERSON,
Engineer-in-Chief.
Imperial Maritime Customs,
Engineer's Office,
Shanghai, 17th July, 1876. [7d 1202

HOUSE WANTED, for a Term of Years; must be Small, and in a healthy situation. State Particulars, and address K. C. B., *Daily Press* Office.
Hongkong, 25th July, 1876.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND, at the rate of 4 per Cent., or $3 per Share, declared at the Ordinary Half-Yearly Meeting of Shareholders held This Day, will be PAYABLE at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on and after FRIDAY, the 28th instant.
Shareholders are requested to apply at the Office of the Company for Warrants.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
P. A. DA COSTA,
1174 Hongkong, 25th July, 1876. Secretary.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND of $2.50 per Share, declared at the Ordinary Half-yearly Meeting of Shareholders held To-day, will be PAYABLE at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on and after the 10th proximo.
Shareholders are requested to apply at the Secretary's Office for Warrants.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
LOUIS HAUSCHILD,
1184 Hongkong, 29th July, 1876. Secretary.

R. S. PINTO,
Organist of the Roman Catholic Cathedral, begs to announce that he gives instruction to Beginners in Music, Singing, Piano, Violin, Violoncello, Flute, Cornet-à-Pistons, &

NOW ON SALE.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1876,

With which is incorporated "THE CHINA DIRECTORY."

THIS Work, in the FOURTEENTH year of its existence, is NOW READY FOR SALE. It has been compiled and printed at the *Daily Press* Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1876" contains a

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH OF A PLAN OF VICTORIA, HONGKONG; THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF SHANGHAI.

A Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK;

also of

THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS (Designed expressly for the Work,)

MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN, THE P. & O. COMPANY'S ROUTES, AND THE COAST OF CHINA;

ALSO, THE

NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE—HONGKONG;

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this Work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

The present Volume also contains a Directory of Singapore.

The CHRONICLE and DIRECTORY is now the only publication of its kind for China and Japan.

The Directory is published in two Forms—Complete at $5; or, with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c at $3.

*** The Complete Directories, at $5, are all sold, but a few of the Smaller Edition at $3, are still on hand.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the *Daily Press* Office, or to the following Agents:—

MACAO.....Mr. L. A. de Grana.
SWATOW.....Messrs. Quelch and Campbell.
AMOY.....Messrs. Wilson, Nicholls & Co.
FORMOSA.....Messrs. Wilson, Nicholls & Co.
FOOCHOW.....Messrs. Hedge & Co.
NINGPO.....Messrs. Kelly & Co., Shanghai.
SHANGHAI.....Messrs. Hall & Holtz.
SHANGHAI.....Messrs. Kelly & Co.
HANKOW and RIVER PORTS.....Messrs. Hall & Holtz and Kelly & Co., Shanghai.
CHEFOO and NEWCHWANG.....Messrs. Hall & Holtz and Kelly & Co., Shanghai.
TIENTSIN and PEKING.....Messrs. Hall & Holtz and Kelly & Co., Shanghai.
NAGASAKI.....The C. and J. Trading Co.
HIOGO, OSAKA.....The C. and J. Trading Co.
YOKOHAMA.....Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.
YOKOHAMA.....Mr. G. D. Moss, *Japan Gazette* Office.
MANILA.....Messrs. J. de Loyzaga & Co.
SAIGON.....Mr. J. H. Bloom, *Independant* Office.
SINGAPORE.....Messrs. Liddelow and Martin.
BANGKOK.....Messrs. Malherbe, Jullien & Co.
LONDON.....Mr. F. Algar, Clement's Lane.
LONDON.....Mr. Geo. Street, 30, Cornhill.
LONDON.....Messrs. Bates, Hendy & Co.
SAN FRANCISCO.....Mr. L. P. Fisher, 21, Merchants' Exchange.
NEW YORK.....Messrs. S. M. Pettingill & Co. 37 Park Row.

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO., FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,

By Appointment to His Excellency the GOVERNOR and his Royal Highness the DUKE OF EDINBURGH, WHOLESALE and RETAIL DRUGGISTS, PERFUMERS, PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS, DRUGGISTS' SUNDRYMEN, And AERATED WATER MAKERS.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED. PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. WATSON and Co., or HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

827

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 3RD, 1876.

We have frequently had occasion to draw attention to the trade combinations existing in the Central Kingdom. There are few countries where trades' unionism, as it is called in Great Britain, exists in greater vigour than in China. The Chinese long since found out for themselves that, as far as commercial matters are concerned, unity is strength, and the principle of combination has spread from the merchant downwards to the coolie. The guilds, though often perfectly legitimate, tend to establish a system of monopoly that often leads to tyranny and violence when opposition is offered to them. Hongkong is the scene of frequent fights and riots on a small scale originating out of these trade disputes. The late disturbances at Pedder's Wharf arose out of this cause, and many other affrays, some being attended with fatal consequences, could be mentioned which have had a similar origin. Recently there has been a great fight on the Bund at Shanghai between rival coolie guilds. The contest was so fierce that on its conclusion at least a score of the combatants had received injuries more or less serious, and the scene is said to have presented somewhat the appearance it would have done if a battle had been fought there. According to the *N. C. Daily News*, the origin of the fight was a question of privilege. A firm in the Paoushun district, it states, "lately took a godown in the Foochow Road, which is another district. Considerable quantities of tea have been lately moved between the two houses, Paoushun district coolies being employed. It seems, in fact, to be a custom that the coolies of the district in which the hong is situated shall do the work, if a godown is leased in another district. But the Foochow Road men, seeing the business was considerable, came to the conclusion in this case that it was worth fighting for. And, not content with doing so fairly—district against district—hired a number of bullies from the city to do the fighting for them." The net result appears to be that a long-existing monopoly has received a blow that will probably prove fatal to it, and that the coolies will be able to free themselves from its yoke.

This, however, is but a mere illustration of the way in which these formidable combinations work. They usually degenerate into engines of oppression, but it must not be supposed that there are no redeeming features in them. There are, and a good deal may undoubtedly be said in their behalf. The system of combination appears to be worked somewhat in the following manner. The coolies of a certain district place themselves under a headman, who practically farms their labour. A certain percentage of the money earned by them goes to this headman, who has to provide for the various expenses of the guild out of it. Any attempt made by coolies of another district to poach on the guild's preserves, or by outside coolies to obtain a job there, is at once and energetically resisted. This, of course, means the utter suppression of free labour in the district, and by its means the price of labour may be successfully kept up. So far the system will not, therefore, recommend itself to Western ideas. But while the system may justly be condemned on account of the arbitrary manner in which it puts down all competition, it should not be forgotten that it supplies better men than would otherwise be obtained for the work; the headman being responsible for their industry and competence. Moreover, the person engaging their services is well assured that his goods will not be stolen in transit, and that if any damage is done to them it will be made good. These advantages are not to be despised, more especially when it is in the power of the porters to commit much havoc in unshipping a cargo. In spite of their utility, however, the coolie guilds will be sure to break up ultimately if they endeavour to exercise too arbitrary power. Combination is no doubt good enough in theory, and sometimes answers in practice, but when pushed too far it breaks down, and a revulsion in favour of free labour and trade ensues. The consumers, too, when they begin to feel adversely the effects of the system—as they often do—throw their weight in the scale against monopoly. But it may be readily admitted that the guild system has taken deep root in China and will not be easily torn up.

THE Japanese native Press do not appear to be all of one mind with regard to the progress of the nation. The *Hioron Shimbun*, which seemingly holds reactionary views, takes a very doleful view of the present condition of Japan. Since the Revolution, it asserts, the capital has greatly declined in spite of all its apparent improvement. This is a sweeping statement, but it is followed up with others which, if true, would tend to prove it. For instance, we are next informed that "vast numbers of students from all parts of the country assembled in the capital for the purpose of obtaining posts under the Government; but they have not succeeded, and are living in great poverty in the poorest quarters of the town. New merchants are continually starting in business, but, as no fresh purchasers spring up, they do not last long. Many brick buildings have been and are now being constructed, and it is true that there was quite a rush for them at first. But most of them are now unoccupied, and it looks as if they would soon fall into decay. Many books are now being published. But there are very few to buy them. Carriages and jinrikishas are being constructed, but there is no one to drive in them. Many wish to borrow money, but there is none to lend. The police are active, but the number of thieves is on the increase. Roads are being finely repaired, but the traffic on them is steadily decreasing." The writer of this effusion is a pessimist indeed. He could not have drawn a more sombre picture if he had tried. It is some relief, however, to find that this dismal journalist has found some comfort in the midst of his gloom. He winds up with assuring his readers that though times are so hard for the rest of the people, and though the editors are fined and imprisoned, the newspapers are rapidly increasing in circulation and daily becoming sounder and stronger. It is satisfactory to learn that the Press in Japan is flourishing so well in spite of the persecution to which it is subjected, and it is to be hoped that it will go on increasing in power and influence; but though we are aware that trade is languishing just now in the land of the Rising Sun, we must take leave to doubt the accuracy of the *Hioron-Shimbun's* remarks on that subject.

We are informed that the M. M. Co.'s steamer *Sindk* left Saigon for Hongkong yesterday morning at 10 o'clock.

The steamers *Argyle*, *Ocean*, and *State of Louisiana*, left Singapore for Hongkong on the afternoon of the 31st ultimo, and the steamer *Hindostan*, also for this port, left Singapore on the afternoon of the 1st instant.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE

2nd August.

BEFORE JAMES RUSSELL, ESQ.

LARCENY.

Chun Ahong, unemployed, was sent to one month's hard labour for stealing a packet of cotton.

DOGS.

The agent of the P.M.S.N. Co., Mr. Emery, was summoned for allowing a ferocious dog to be at large. The dog, it appeared, had bitten Mr. Edmond Taufer, an engineer. Defendant was fined $5, and ordered to make amends $5 to Mr. Taufer.

PIRACY AND MURDER.

This case was again resumed, and, after some corroborative evidence, it was further remanded until to-morrow.

The Lisbon *Gazette* publishes the result of the court-martial appointed to investigate the circumstances connected with the collision between the *Raleigh* and the *Rainha de Portugal* when the latter was following the *Serapis*. The Court acquits the Portuguese corvette of all blame, and censures the Captain of the *Raleigh*. The Lisbon Press expresses surprise that the British Admiralty has instituted no inquiry.

It was evening, and from a vine-covered piazza came a voice. It said, "Whose little birdie are you?" and another softly murmured, "Your little robin;" and then there followed a gentle, tender sound, like that produced by lifting a rubber boot out of the mud. And on the street outside a stern-looking, middle-aged man, with no button on his shirt-collar, and a manuscript headed "Matrimony a Curse" in his hand, stopped and hung over a hitching-post, with the air of one who has accidentally swallowed a tooth.—*Norwich Bulletin.*

"MARITANA" AT THE THEATRE ROYAL.

Those who failed to witness the performance of Wallace's popular opera, "Maritana," by Miss Elsie May's Opera Company at the Theatre Royal on Tuesday evening, missed a musical treat seldom to be enjoyed in this Colony. The opera itself is, of course, a very different production to the "Grand Duchess," and afforded the Company more scope to display their vocal and dramatic powers. Not only does it abound in sweet and charming melodies, but the plot, though not very elaborate, is more interesting than that of many operas. On Tuesday evening the opera was well mounted, the costumes were appropriate and elegant, and some of the scenes were quite brilliant. The chief burden of the piece fell upon Miss May, who most ably performed her arduous part. As the Spanish gitana, she appeared to infinitely better advantage than as the somewhat boydenish *Grand Duchess*, being far better suited to the former *rôle*. From the time when she first appeared, singing in the streets of Madrid, to the fall of the curtain, she rivetted the attention of the audience, and drew from them most enthusiastic plaudits and frequent *encores*. Her vocalisation was perfect, her acting charming, and her voice preserved its clearness and power throughout. Miss Marie Burton took the part of *Lazarillo*, her performance was very successful, and proved her to be well suited for it. Her singing showed a great improvement on Saturday night, and in the prison scene, she gave "Alas! those chimes," in so admirable a manner as to evoke a most determined redemand, with which she gracefully complied. As *Don Cæsar de Bazan*, Mr. H. Vernon both sang and acted capitally, although suffering from indisposition. He rendered the solo, "Let me like a soldier fall" in fine style, eliciting an *encore* so persistent that he was at length compelled to step forward and beg to be excused responding to it on the ground that he did not feel very well. Thereafter the audience refrained from re-demanding any of his solos. Mr. T. H. Rainford did ample justice to the part of *Don José*. His fine bass voice told well in the concerted pieces, and the ballad "In happy moments," was rendered by him in a masterly manner. In the trio "Turn on, Old Time," he produced a marked effect, and was greeted with enthusiastic applause. Altogether Mr. Rainford showed that he was perfectly at home in the part, and acted with a finish and ability rarely seen out in this remote region. Mr. A. Doubleday hardly looked the regal personage he ought to have done as the *King of Spain*, but the character, on the whole, putting aside appearance, was fairly acted. Mr. Macunhon was a very small and comical *Marquis*; he had little to do, but managed to create some merriment on his rare appearances. Miss J. Wheeler, Miss Ada Bonifon, and Mr. T. King efficiently represented the other minor parts. The accompaniments were again played with his accustomed care and skill by Mr. Plumpton. There was a good house, but the merits of the company are worthy of a crowded one, which it is to be hoped they will have this evening, when Lecocq's well known and popular comic opera, "La Fille de Madame Angot" will be given by particular request.

A DISABLED STEAMER.

The steamship *State of Alabama*, 511 tons, Captain J. Hamlin, from London, bound to China, put in Bombay harbour on June 30th on account of her engines being disabled. She has on board the following passengers for China:—Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin and child, Mr. Edgar, Mr. Young, Mr. Longridge, Mr. Curry, Mr. Robson, Mr. Ord, Mr. R. and J. Kilburn, Mr. Boizlo, Mr. Beaton, and Mr. McFee.

Captain Hamlin, has forwarded the following report to the Master Attendant. We hear that a Marine Court of Enquiry is to be held shortly:—

"I have the honour to report to you the arrival of my ship, the steamship *State of Alabama*, at this port to-day, under the following circumstances:—The ship left London on the 25th May with a general cargo for Penang, Singapore, and China, via the Suez Canal. All went well until the 21st June, when we encountered heavy weather after passing Cape Guardafui. About 1.30 on the morning of the 22nd the chief engineer came to me on deck and reported that there was a great deal of water in the engine-room and stokehole, and that it was then rising fast. He said he had all the pumps at work, but could not keep the water down, and the fires would soon be out. I requested him to use every exertion to keep the engines and pumps going, and then kept away so as to get under the lee of Socotra for shelter. The engines were kept going till about 10 a.m., the water still rising when, without warning from below, the engines stopped. By this time I had organized gangs for pumping and baling, all the passengers lending willing and able assistance. They could no longer get coal from the bunkers, but by passing patent fuel down from the after twixt decks we got steam again from upper furnaces and got the engines to go again by about 4 p.m. About 5 p.m. we got under the lee of Socotra about a mile off land, but the wind came down in furious gusts and drove us off the land, all our sails having been either blown or cut away. The engines by this time were hardly moving, although the water was smooth. Some time between 8 and 10 p.m. the engineer again came to me and said he could do nothing more in the engine-room, the fires were all out, and that we must do the best we could to save our lives. All our boats had been got ready before this with provisions and water in them. The next day the gale still continued, and all hands were kept pumping and baling, but the water was lashing about so that we could not see whether it was going down or not. By this time every one was worn out, and I was obliged to give them a few hours' rest. First thing on the morning of the 24th we commenced with renewed energy pumping and baling, and I kept the ship before the wind heading for Kurrachee, hoping to keep the ship up till we reached that port. The gale then began to take off, and the water got smooth and we were encouraged to find that we could by constant pumping and baling gain upon the water. By redoubled exertions we reduced the water so that we could again light some of the upper furnaces and get the donkey engine to assist us. By the evening of the 25th we were able once more to get steam on the main engines, having in the meantime, at great personal risk to those engaged, succeeded in clearing some of the pumps which had been choked and otherwise rendered unserviceable by the wreckage in the engine-room. I then tried to proceed on my voyage, but for this purpose had to haul to the wind. After proceeding for a few hours the water again began to increase in the hold, and put the fires out, and the chief engineer reported that unless the ship was kept away he could not keep her with the pumps. After consulting with my officers and engineers I decided to bear up and endeavour to fetch Bombay, which we happily succeded in doing, as already reported."—*Times of India.*

MR. ANSELL'S TEA DRYING MACHINE.

We have recently had the advantage of seeing the plan and specification of a tea-drying apparatus patented by Mr. Ansell, of the Dooteriah estate. If this machine does in practice what its inventor claims for it on theoretical grounds, it certainly will be an inestimable boon to planters, and we hope a source of considerable profit to its inventor. Until one of these machines has been actually set up and has stood the test of at least one season's practical trial, it would of course, be rash in the extreme to hazard even an opinion as to its merits or defects—so many inventions are simply perfection on paper and yet, somehow, do not answer in practice. Apparently the main novelty in Mr. Ansell's machine is that he proposes to use steam for drying the tea, and that the apparatus is self-acting. In other words, the steam not required for rolling the leaf by machinery is available for drying it, and the leaf goes in at the top of the machine and comes out at the bottom manufactured tea. Mr. Ansell claims for his machine that it will turn out 150lbs. of dry tea per hour, or in the working days of 10 hours, 18 maunds 60lbs., with an expenditure of 112lbs. of wood per hour, or 14 maunds per day; being at the rate of about 4 maunds of wood per maund of pucca tea. According to Mr. Ansell's plan, too, the heat to which the leaf is subjected can be regulated to a nicety according to the wish of the manufacturer, and the possibility of burning is altogether obviated. In addition to the saving of fuel it also would appear that Mr. Ansell's machine will economise labour very considerably. On the whole we must say we are pleased with Mr. Ansell's invention, and if he can do in practice what he claims to be able to achieve on paper—dry a maund of tea with 4 of a maund of wood—he has solved one of the problems which all planters have so long been desirous to achieve—economy of fuel in the manufacture of tea.—*Darjeeling News.*

THE ST. PETERSBURG PRESS ON THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The language of the St. Petersburg press is (says *The Times*) still very excited. Ministerial papers leading the van, and surpassing even the Slavophil and more independent journals. One specimen from the *Golos* will suffice:—

"England's idea of achieving victory without powder and shot is simply ridiculous. Or is England bent upon war with Russia? In such a case England had better look out for more useful allies than Spain, who really is not an adversary worthy of our notice; but times have changed since 1853. France, who saved England in the Crimean War, now ranks foremost among her adversaries. We shall throttle Turkey before the eyes of England. Unless Russia is opposed by other Powers than Spain and Great Britain she will not allow the rebellion in the Balkan Peninsula to be put down."

The St. Petersburg *Herald* declares that there is every prospect of Russia not being diverted from her chosen path by Great Britain.

MOSAIC.

Much attention having been paid of late to the announcement that a school of mosaic is to be established at Sèvres, the following information regarding the manufactories at Rome may not be uninteresting. The workshops of the Vatican contain no less than 10,000 shades of enamel with which the great master-pieces of the most illustrious painters are reproduced. The execution in mosaic of Raphael's "Transfiguration," life-size, took upwards of twenty years to accomplish, for the Roman artists have to put together microscopic little cubes, just as, at Sèvres, large ones will be employed for monumental pavements, with this difference, that while in the latter case half a square metre may be done in a day, the Roman mosaicist can hardly compose a square centimetre within that space of time. After having drawn on a white coating the outline of the subject to be executed, he takes off the white surface by little and little, and replaces it by a kind of putty, upon which he fixes, one by one, the bits of enamel cut into shape. The more the tint is shaded off the smaller are the little cubes. The art was invented at Byzantium, thence brought over to Venice, and has now attained its perfection at Rome. Sèvres cannot for the present compete with the Eternal City, and must be content to practise the art as it was in its infancy. The limited funds placed at the disposal of the porcelain manufactory will never permit it to soar higher than mere decorative art. This, however, will be a great point gained, considering that in our moist climates stucco, so much in use in the southern countries of Europe and in the East, cannot be employed in the decoration of our public monuments. We believe that the school of mosaic at Sèvres will be opened to the public in a few weeks.—*Galignani.*

SERICULTURE IN BOMBAY.

The interesting experiment on sericulture—in its present stage more correctly described as the hybridisation of two silk-producing moths—carried on in the neighbourhood of Bombay, is progressing steadily. About the middle of this month a further development is probable, so it may be useful to describe the present state of affairs to the entomologists in general and sericulturists in particular of the N. W. P. These gentlemen will doubtless remember how the ingenuity of a certain Indo-German in Bombay was directed towards obtaining a fertile hybridisation of the Indian *Tussah* moth of the jungle with the *Jumna Mai* or oak-feeding moth of Japan. The vigorous child of nature has hitherto refused to be subjugated by man or domesticated by woman. The other has long been brought under almost complete control by the Japanese. Thus, it was to be hoped that if some of the objectionable characteristics of the sturdy tussah could be eliminated—to wit the stained and gelatinous condition of its cocoons—the result might be almost up to the level of the Japanese congenitor. As intimated in our former notice, much of the transformation seemed to have been effected, though the necessarily small number of hybrids and the scant yield of cocoons left the benefits to be gained still problematical. The first problem to be solved was, whether such a "strong cross" might not render uncertain the generative powers of the hybrids. A second generation of healthy hybrids has already been produced, and a third is now rapidly coming to maturity in the cocoons. As there are 13,000 of these, the problem may fairly be considered as settled. Already a few have burst their silky prison-house, but Mr. Mowis, their vigilant master, does not allow them to follow their instincts, and pair off forthwith, as he knows from his study of the subject that the larvæ would perish in the temperature of 90 deg. or so, which now prevails even in the groves of Parell, where, we understand, his little silk farm has, with a world of care, been established. After the monsoon shall have cooled the air to about 84 deg., and this a week's rain will do, the 13,000 will be allowed to marry to their hearts' content. Meanwhile entomologists may stand and look to the end, and they may look forward with tolerable certainty. It seems that the lady-moths, of the species which we may call *Mowisia hybridia*, are large sized, and, after various fluctuations in their garb, have agreed to be clad in sober grey. The master-moths are little fellows, much smaller than the male *Jumna Mai*, which were, we believe, the fathers of the new race, but they assert themselves by retaining a tinge of red derived from the tussah ancestors. Mr. Mowis accounts for the dull and quakerish hue of this third generation by the circumstance that the worms had to feed on leaves from trees that were too old; and this question of food for the hybrids will not be without curious interest to the naturalist. The tussah worm, following its own devices in the jungle, generally feeds on the tree known in Western India as the *ber* or *bhair*; but when the native collectors wish to secure the cocoons, they remove the worms to the *sal druk*. The experimenter in this instance found that his hybrid worms feed freely on the common banian and other varieties of the *ficus* which, by the way, is allied to the mulberry tree; but he is now finding they prefer the *bhair* and the *sandruk*; so the food affected by the old tussah is likely to be chosen for the hybrids, and thus the "oak-feeding" habit of the *Jumna Mai* is lost, though indeed we are not sure that any tree allied to to Japanese oak could be found for them in Western India. But the question of pabulum for the coming 13,000 will be duly tested. Mr. Mowis has six varieties awaiting selection by the interesting strangers, who will decide for themselves, though their master seems to think they are destined to feed, and likely to thrive on the two we have just named. The greatest hope held out by this so far successful hybridisation is, that the new creations may be able to thrive and multiply on the common and accessible trees, the only condition seeming needful being that young trees must always be raised for the purpose. This can easily be managed by the villagers. The botanical and some official records of Western India groan with the story of the costly exertions and blighted hopes which is all there is left of elaborate experiments conducted thirty years ago at Poona, Parell, and in Salsette, to rear the silk-worm proper, *Bombyx Mori*, and to propagate the *Morus Indica* or mulberry tree, for the sustenance of that tender and dainty creature. The Honourable Court and the local Governments of that day (Sir George Arthur to Sir George R. Clerk) deserve high praise for the spirited and persevering manner in which, for more than ten years, they supported and pushed these experiments. Besides two lakhs of rupees written off on the direct account of these protracted essays in sericulture, "medals, watches, and land grants had been lavishly bestowed on candidates whose success was deemed to be undoubted." The present experiment is far more modest in its inception and more practical in its scope. We do not think Mr. Mowis has received or ever applied for any State assistance, unless it be for some special terms of assessment on the small bit of land at Parell, where his nursery is situated. Let us trust he will be mindful of the wise motto in matters of the kind, and be content to hasten slowly. This reminds us that he appears to be tempting fate a little in having sent for 1,000 live cocoons of the *Jumna Mai*, which are now about due from Yokohama. It will be very interesting to see if these immigrants from the temperate zone will do well here; but it is to be feared their nourishment will prove a difficulty. This, however, is a matter in which the experimenter has every right to please himself. We are only concerned to desire that he may be able by his study and propagation of the hardy *Mowisia hybridia* to found a popular system of rustic sericulture through a large part of Western India, and we do not think this need at all interfere with the effort of Major Cocksmaker towards the partial domestication of the native *tussah*—efforts which have very rightly claimed countenance and assistance from the Bombay Government.—*Pioneer, June 28.*

THE GROSVENOR MISSION.

Events march so rapidly in these days that most people in this country have probably let slip from their memories the precise circumstances of the quarrel which brought us, during the course of the autumn, so near a war with China. The murder of Mr. Margary may be vaguely remembered, and it can hardly be forgotten that, after intricate negotiations and sharp pressure, the Government at Pekin promised some sort of reparation for a scandalous and uncontested wrong, however perpetrated. The redress demanded by England and reluctantly conceded by the Chinese was made dependent upon the results of an inquiry to be conpendent upon the results of an inquiry to be conducted on the scene of the crime by officers in the service of England. This was the origin of the Mission to Western China and Burmah of Mr. Grosvenor, Mr. Davenport, and Mr. Baber. The acceptance of this Mission by the Pekin Government was achieved by the negotiations of Sir Thomas Wade, and its advantages became at once matter of controversy among those who professed to understand the society and politics of China. On the one hand we were told that mere acquiescence in the inquiry imported a collapse of Chinese pretensions; that the Foreign Office at Pekin had been overawed, and had communicated its fears to the people; and that not only would ample justice be done upon the assassins of Mr. Margary, but that the passage of the Envoys would open a way for trade through the frontier lands of China and Burmah, thus accomplishing easily the purpose in the eager pursuit of which Mr. Margary had lost his life. On the other hand, it was predicted with no less assurance that the Mission would issue in disastrous failure, that the Envoys would be unable to discover any facts which it was not convenient for the Chinese to disclose, that would be certainly baffled, probably insulted, possibly done to death, as Mr. Margary was. These forecasts have been forgotten in the pressure of other and more immediate interests, and now, at last, when we hear that Mr. Grosvenor's Mission has come to an end, it is practicable to compare the events with the predictions. We find in this as in so many things that the truth lies midway between the extremes of theory and conjecture. Mr. Grosvenor and his colleagues have neither been murdered nor insulted, nor even turned back on their way; they have penetrated through Western China and by the scene of Mr. Margary's assassination to the frontier of Burmah, and thence have passed on in perfect safety through the Burmese dominions to Rangoon. So far the pessimist predictions of some critics have been falsified. But it does not follow that all the benefits which were anticipated from the Mission have been, in truth, obtained.

It is not safe to treat local rumours as adequately representing authoritative opinion, much less ascertained realities. We cannot, therefore, accept unreservedly the statement that at Calcutta the Mission has been considered successful "only so far that the party has arrived safes" as the decisive judgment of the best-informed persons in Anglo-Indian society. If it be true, indeed, that "the inquiry was futile," and that "no results were obtained," there would be little room for boasting of success. But though it is stated that "Mr. Grosvenor's Report probably exculpates the King of Burmah and Loessetahi," it is added that it is not likely to Report will be published at present, owing to "European complications." The Rangoon public, we are told, "are much disappointed with the result of the Mission." But in Rangoon, still less than in Calcutta, do we look for a clear and sober estimate of the weight of political results. We are prepared, therefore, to make the most liberal deductions from the discouraging Report which our correspondent at Calcutta sends us. It is, of course, something gained to have to such an extent impressed the Chinese mind with the conception of the inviolability of English Envoys that a body of English officials has been able to pass through the highlands of Yunan to the Burmese frontier without molestation. But, then, we must not forget that Mr. Margary himself journeyed by this way successfully, and even pleasantly, and that it was only on his return in the van of the Trade-Route party that he fell a victim to treachery at Manwyne. It is stated that Mr. Davenport and Mr. Baber "return to China at once;" but we are not told whether they return by land or sea. If by the former, their experience in going back will be more valuable, though possibly more perilous, than that of the journey they have just ended. At the best, however, such an achievement cannot be estimated very highly from a political point of view. It is quite possible for the Chinese authorities, obeying an extraordinary impulse from the Central Government, to secure immunity, and even respect, for a handful of English Envoys. But the object of Mr. Grosvenor's Mission, which was accepted in this country as satisfying our demands upon China, was to exact and execute such retribution for the Manwyne outrage as might teach the Chinese that violations of the duties of international morality will not be let go unpunished on any plea of imperfect political organization. We said, in substance, to the Chinese Government that the excuses which were made for the impunity granted to Mr. Margary's murderers were inadmissible, and that we should take the investigation into our own hands, insisting that they should punish the criminals whom we detected. The Chinese demurred; but Sir Thomas Wade carried his point, and Mr. Grosvenor's Mission was despatched to the Burmese frontier. As we have seen, the Envoys have not been subjected to any ill-treatment; but neither have they succeeded, so far as we can see, in collecting the information required. The dark places of the Manwyne tragedy remain unilluminated.

What then, it may be asked, will happen? It will be impossible, no doubt, for our Government to go beyond the Report of its own Envoy; the exculpation of the Court of Mandalay and of Loessetahi must be taken as finally established by Mr. Grosvenor's Report, if the conjectures of Rangoon and Calcutta should correctly represent the substance of the document. The Burmese and Chinese Governments will alike escape direct responsibility, and the latter will probably be eager to testify to its sincerity and determined passion for justice by cutting off a few scores of obscure heads. But there seems to be less chance than ever that a powerful effect will be produced upon the imagination of the provincial populations in China by the Mission of Mr. Grosvenor. This "futile inquiry" will be regarded as a triumph of Celestial ingenuity and subtlety over European clumsiness of intellect, for no Chinaman will dream of taking the official explanations, apologies, and denials of the Peking Government as anything more than dust thrown dexterously in the eyes of the "foreign devils." The present position, indeed, is in many ways gratifying to the complacency of Chinese statesmanship. Our mouth is stopped for the future, so far as the Manwyne outrage is concerned, for took on ourselves the duty of investigating it, and we are compelled now to acquiesce, according to the reports of our own trusted agents, in a verdict of "non-proven," at the worst, against the Governments and officers whom we had suspected of complicity in crime or in criminal neglect. We are afraid, however, that the conclusions which Mr. Grosvenor and his colleagues are said to have reached will not tend to establish sounder relations of friendship and concord between England and China. They may possibly put our grievance technically out of court, but it is only too probable that they will aggravate the self-conceit of Chinese officials in the more distant portion of the Empire.—*Times.*

ASTOR, VANDERBILT, AND STEWART.

Of the three great millionaires, there is not probably any very remarkable difference in their estates. Astor's has the most land, and is of the most uncertain value. Stewart's investments in real estate were not distinguished by his usual sagacity, and the worth of a large part of his property must depend on its management. It remains to be seen whether Judge Hilton can buy and sell dry goods like his late client. Vanderbilt's estate is in the best shape. If settled up to-day, it would, doubtless, be the most valuable of the three, and Astor's the least valuable. Astor had the most land, Stewart the most dry goods, Vanderbilt has the most cash, and the best investments.

Concerning their capacities, Astor's capacity consisted merely in keeping and hoarding; he was a common man with a strong grip. Stewart had an enormous talent for dealing in dry goods; he understood the business by instinct. Vanderbilt is a financial genius, who would have made an immense fortune anywhere, under any circumstances. None of them have been commendable, for all have been selfish, grasping, resolutely mercenary. Astor cared for his near relatives merely; Stewart, who had no kinsfolk but his wife, liked a few friends; Vanderbilt loved one man alone, and his name is Vanderbilt.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

HOW THE SULTANS ARE BURIED.

A correspondent at Constantinople reports a conversation with one who has long been resident there, and who has an intimate acquaintance with Turkish life and manners. He says:—"And how are the Sultans buried?" I asked. "I will tell you," was the reply, "what was told me by a Turk among Turks—one who knew, and would tell the truth. The dead Sultans have always been buried like dogs. The great thing is to get rid altogether of the idea of a dead Sultan; for never was there a people among whom it is so literally carried out the idea that 'Le Roy ne meurt pas.' When it is quite certain that a Sultan is about to die those round him hardly wait for the breath to leave the body. Most of them run away to be ready to do homage to the new occupant of the throne. Then follows an odd arrangement: all homage is due to the living Sovereign; nothing must interfere with that, not even the corpse of the late Sovereign. No one or two of his old servants only remain with the body, and when it is quite dead they roll it up in straw matting and prop it up behind the door of his room, to be as much out of sight as possible, and when night falls it is carried out of the palace and buried very quietly. No train of mourning coaches here, you see—but, then, they never are used in Turkey; no elaborate preparation for the last resting-place of one all-powerful a few hours before. 'With us, in fact, a dead Sultan is nobody—his sacredness has descended to his successor. To him we turn our thoughts. We Osmanlis could not do as you Franks do—have a grand lying-in-state. We should bewail at the sight, and that would be incongruous with the rejoicing demanded of us on the accession of our new Sovereign, and would be displeasing to him. Therefore the custom of burying the Sultans in this manner has never been interfered with; and it is best so.'" "But how are grandees buried in Turkey?" "Ah!" was the reply, "I myself saw the funerals of Ali Pasha, Fuad Pasha, and Djemil Pasha, so I can make you understand what the ordinary ceremony is at the burial of a person of rank. Neither Turkish ladies nor turks ever wear mourning. That they dispense with. Let me tell you about the late Fuad Pasha's funeral, Minister for Foreign Affairs. Well, he you know, died in Italy, and his body was brought back to Stamboul for burial. They dug three different graves for him, because in preparing the first they came upon something (a scorpion, I believe), and it was thought that Turkish ground (sacred in the eyes of Turks) would not receive the body of him who had died among unbelievers. The second grave was not completed when they found water, and again it was believed the earth in this way refused to let the body lie there. But the third time no such impediments appeared, and the grave was dug on a hill within Stamboul, in a desolate place on a site once occupied by houses, and belonging to a mosque; but this waste place had been devastated by one of the great fires so common in Constantinople, and there were the ruins standing out like pillars on the burned-up ground." "But about the cortége to the burial-place?" asked I. "Well, this is the manner of it. First of all the body is taken to a mosque. Over the simple coffin of cypress wood which contains the body magnificent shawls are thrown, many sent by friends of the dead pasha, some provided by his own household. These shawls are very costly. Several pashas help to carry the body to the grave, and as the procession goes on every one rushes forward to help to bear the coffin for a moment, as this is thought to be holy work. Imams wearing blue, green, or violet turbans, according to the school to which they belong, walk before and after the body. At Fuad Pasha's funeral they walk four abreast, in green turbans, to escort the body to the mosque, chanting verses from the Koran. The dead are always taken to a mosque before burial, and there, after prayers recited by the imams, the pashas present spoke of the virtues of the deceased over his bier, as is the custom, and then the funeral party started for the grave. The route to it lay through the beautiful new street of Constantinople called the Yeni Sokak. There were lines of carriages filled with Turkish ladies in bright-coloured feridgees, these ladies having waited there since nine o'clock that morning to see the sight. Among that multitude I mingled, dressed as a Turk; and, as I understood the Turkish language, I overheard much of the conversation and remarks of the crowd. A wooden railing only was placed at first round the grave. You see that a pasha has the respect paid him of a ceremonious burial; but, as for the Sultans, you may depend on me when I assure you that a dead Sultan is got out of sight as speedily and quietly as possible."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

EGYPTIAN FINANCES.

The correspondence that has passed between Lord Derby, Major-General Stanton, Consul-General at Alexandria, the representatives of the Khedive's Government, and others, respecting the finances of Egypt, has just been presented to Parliament. It consists of 83 despatches and letters, the first of which is dated the 14th of February, and the last the 20th of May, 1876. The paper, extending to 79 pages, opens with an extract from a despatch from Lord Lyons to Lord Derby:—

The former states that the Duc Decazes had expressed the opinion to him that it was most desirable that there should be a close understanding between the English and French Governments with reference to the financial affairs of Egypt, and that he thought it most desirable that some sort of Commission of control should be established. On the 19th of February Lord Derby replied that Her Majesty's Government felt unable to join the French Government in any measures for an international control over Egyptian finance. On the 26th of the same month General Stanton forwarded a letter from Chérif Pasha to Lord Derby, stating that it was considered necessary that one of the Commissioners to be appointed by the Government of the Khedive to the National Bank in Egypt should be an Englishman, and urging Lord Derby to select a gentleman competent to perform the duties of such a post. A reply was sent by telegraph on the 6th of March. General Stanton was instructed to inform the Khedive that the British Government could not send a Commissioner, adding that if a workable plan were proposed for a Commission to receive the revenues and apply them to the payment of the Egyptian Debt, Her Majesty's Government would give it their consideration. Early in May another despatch was forwarded from Alexandria, enclosing a copy of a Decree of the 2nd of that month, for the establishment of a "Caissa" for the service of the Public Debt of Egypt, the terms and conditions of which had been agreed to by the Egyptian Government and by the representatives of the French group who had undertaken the operation of the conversion of the debt. There was enclosed a copy of a Note from Chérif Pacha, expressing the hope of the Khedive that Her Majesty's Government would name a Commissioner. On the 8th of May was forwarded a copy of a Decree published that morning, announcing the resolution of the Egyptian Government to defer for three months the payment of Treasury bills and assignats falling due in April and May, which was stated to have caused considerable perturbation on the Alexandria Bourse. On the 15th followed a copy of a Decree of the 11th of May, totally reorganizing the Egyptian Ministry of Finance, and constituting a Supreme Council of the Treasury, with power to superintend the collection of the revenues, and responsible for their proper application. In a despatch dated the 26th of May, Lord Derby, referring to these documents, reminded General Stanton that the English Government had not made any specific promise to nominate a Commissioner; that they had not depart

DOM PEDRO SHOOTING THE LACHINE RAPIDS.

The *Ism* office was visited on Tuesday last by a gentleman at present making the tour of the United States and Canada. He relates that on his party boarding the steamer at Lachine for the purpose of making the passage of the last rapids on the St. Lawrence, they found Dom Pedro and suite already on board, with the same object. The rapids are considerably "puffed" by the Montreal people, and it is considered a heinous offence to leave that section before "shooting" them. The Emperor, as is usual with him, examined the surrounding points of interest with keenest scrutiny, and was evidently in anticipation of some novel sensation as the steamer approached the broken water. After a few plunges, as she glided into a smoother part of the river, Dom Pedro expressed his disappointment at the tameness of the "shooting," his proficiency as a linguist, and his knowledge of Shakspeare, in one sentence: "Much adoo abut nutchiings."—*Passaic Item.*

THE DANGERS OF CRICKET.

The *Daily News*, in allusion to the recent accidents which have taken place to players of the above game, observes that anyone who wishes to defend the comparative safety of cricket among manly sports is obliged to confine his defence—to—matches and to well organized practice. In a match everyone is, or is supposed to be, and ought to be, wide awake. The batter is naturally very much alive to his position when a bowler like Hill or like Mr. Boyle is sending balls at him with the speed and precision of a machine. The fielders, too, know just what they have to look out for, and neither point nor short leg is at all likely to fall into a brown study and forgetfulness of hard facts when Mr. Grace or Mr. Thornton is at the wicket. Everyone, in short, is ready to make his hands keep his head, and keep hold of the ball too, even when it reaches him at a pace much more dangerous than inviting to the catcher. But it is only during matches, or in properly regulated practice, where each batter has a net on either hand to stop his hits, that comparative safety is assured. The really dangerous moment in cricket is when a long row of wickets is pitched for practice during the luncheon hour. If a batter so far forgets himself as to hit to leg, or to cut severely at such a time, it seems almost impossible that he should not slay his right hand or left hand neighbour. Even if it is, he hits forward with a safe conscience, and drives recklessly into the crowd of lookers on. Not many illustrations of the laws of luck are more curious than the fact that very few people are hit, and still fewer badly hit, in this loose sort of practice. As the bowler at one wicket is delivering his ball, and has no eyes for danger, the batters at two other wickets send their balls within an inch of either side of his head. It is possible to trust too long to good fortune, however, and it is very much to be wished that the managers of cricket-grounds would prohibit the loose after luncheon practice, which does no one any real good, and seems every moment on the point of adding to the happily scanty list of bad accidents in the annals of cricket. With care in regard to practice, and with attention to rolling and watering the ground, cricket can be made safe enough to satisfy the most timid opponent of athleticism.

PROTECTION IN RUSSIA.

It is stated that the Russian Government have determined to accede to the requests of the manufacturers in that country, and to place such impositions upon the importation of rails as will render it impossible for English makers to enter into competition with Russian rail makers. The following are the measures that have received the sanction of the government, and which will be made public in the course of a day or two:—(1) That in future a duty shall be imposed upon all imported rails. (2) That all concessions to Russian railway companies shall contain a clause compelling them to use not less than one-half rails of Russian manufacture. (3) To allow a premium to rail manufacturers. (4) To give them orders for work extending over four or five years. (5) To give them a special cheap rate of transit, not only for their manufactured rails, but also for their ore, pig iron, fuel—in fact, all the materials of their trade. It is further stated that the engineers and toolmakers in Russia are moving with a similar object, and that there is no doubt that concessions will be made to them also. There seems to be reason to assume that aided in this way, iron and steel production in Russia, together with native engineering, will be more vigorously prosecuted than heretofore, for it should not be forgotten that labour in Russia is exceedingly cheap, new mines of the richest hematite and magnetic ores are being discovered and opened daily, and a great development is being made in mines already opened. The activity which is now being displayed in the working of coal near Khakoff, in the basin of the Donetz, will now probably be augmented, at the same time that the other districts known to promise the discovery of workable coal in Russia will be more carefully examined, with a view to the obtaining of the greater supplies of fuel which Russia will require to enable her to make the best of the great help which the fostering care of her government is affording. In the making up of any deficiency, the Germans with their Westphalian coal will be only too happy to compete with the coalowners of England. It may be taken as certain that the British Iron Trade Association will do its best to reduce the protection to a point at which some chance will be left open to English iron and steel producers, even as the committee of that association is doing its best relative to the new French treaty; but the reply which Earl Derby has just given to the paper-makers, who have complained that other countries levy an export duty on paper-making materials and an import duty on paper, leaves but faint hopes of an appeal to the quarter being of much service.—*Engineer.*

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

OPIUM.

WEDNESDAY, 2nd August.

Business in Bengal drug to-day is reported at $50 for New Patna, and at $572½ for New Benares. The select chests of the latter have been placed at $575.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, on demand..... 3/9¼
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight..... 3/9¼
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight 3/10¼
Credits, at 6 months' sight..... 3/11¼
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight..... 3/11¼
ON BOMBAY.—Bank, sight..... 238 nominal
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, sight..... 238 "
ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, sight..... 71½
Private, 30 days' sight..... 74

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—13 per cent. premium.
Union Insurance Society of Canton—$650 per share.
China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$1,500 per share, ex dividend.
China and Japan Marine Insurance—Tls. 15 per share.
Chinese Insurance Company.—$206 per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$520 per share.
China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$152 per share.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—17½ per cent. discount.
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—13 per cent. discount.
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 58 per share.
Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$75 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—$52½ per share.
Chinese Imperial Loan—£105.

SALES ON AUGUST 2ND, AS REPORTED BY CHINESE.

Gypsum—500 piculs, at 86 cents, by Fook Hing Wo to travelling trader.
Shellfish—10 cases, at $36.00, by Fook Hing Hing Wo to travelling trader.
Seaweed—30 bags, at $3.20, by Yee Shun Tai to travelling trader.
Saigon Rice—1,000 piculs, at $1.42, by Hop Hing to local trader.
Green Peas—20 piculs, at $2.50, by Shing Chong to travelling trader.
Gum Olibanum—10 cases, at $4.20, by Kwong Wing Shing to travelling trader.
Aniseed (Star)—10 packages, at $18.50, by Kwong Foong to travelling trader.
White Wax—5 pieces, at $66.80, by Kwong Foong Wo to travelling trader.
Vermicelli—20 bags, at $8.60, by Kin Foong to travelling trader.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(FROM MESSRS. FALCONER ELD DA'S REGISTER.)

August 1ST.	
Barometer—9 A.M.	29.852
Barometer—1 P.M.	29.799
Barometer—6 P.M.	29.764
Thermometer—9 A.M.	87
Thermometer—1 P.M.	87
Thermometer—6 P.M.	87
Thermometer—9 P.M. (Wet bulb)	80
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	82
Thermometer—6 P.M. (Wet bulb)	82
Thermometer—Maximum	88
Thermometer—Minimum (over night)	81½

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.
August 3RD.

BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, &c.	Hongkong. Barometer at 9 A.M.	Hongkong. Thermometer at 9 A.M.	Amoy. Previous day at 4 P.M.	Amoy. On date at 10 A.M.	Shanghai. Previous day at 4 P.M.	Shanghai. On date at 10 A.M.	Nagasaki. Previous day at 4 P.M.	Nagasaki. On date at 10 A.M.
Barometer	29.62	29.84	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ther'ter attached	81.0	84.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Direction of Wind	SW	SW	—	—	—	—	—	—
Force	5	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dry Thermometer	83.0	83.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wet Thermometer	79.0	80.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weather	N.E.	N.E.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hours' Rain	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quantity fallen	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

BAROMETER, level of the sea in inches, tens, and hundreds.
THERMOMETER, in Fahrenheit degrees and tens, kept in the open air in a shaded situation.
DIRECTION OF WIND, is registered every two points, N., N.N.E., N.E., &c.
FORCE OF WIND.—0 calm. 1 to 3 light breeze. 3 to 5, moderate. 5 to 7 fresh. 7 to 8 strong. 8 to 10 heavy. 10 to 12 violent.
STATE OF WEATHER.—B. Clear blue sky. C. Cloudy. D. Drizzly. F. Fog. G. Foggy. H. Hail. L. Lightning. M. Misty. O. Overcast. P. Passing showers. Q. Squally. R. Rainy. S. Snow. T. Thunder. U. Dull, threatening. V. Visibility. W. Storm. Z. Calm. The letters are repeated to indicate any increase over the mean average of their signification.
RAIN.—The hours of rain for the previous 24 hours (noon) are registered from 1 to 24, and the quantity of water fallen indicated in inches, tens, and hundreds.

Insurances.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rate of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., *Agents.*
tf 1193 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES at Current Rates.
MELCHERS & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
tf 1780 Hongkong, 27th March, 1876.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of $65,000, on first-class risks at current rates.
MELCHERS & Co.
tf 674 Hongkong, 27th March, 1876.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.
AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.
Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.
No charge for Policy fees.
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, *Secretary.*
Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. [tf 385

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rates of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., *Agents.*
tf 1192 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept *risks against Fire at current rates*, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.
SIEMSSEN & Co., *Agents.*
tf 39 Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—
MARINE DEPARTMENT.
Policies at current rates, payable either here in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.
A discount of 20 % allowed.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, on reasonable terms.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1363 Hongkong 26th July, 1872.

THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agent in Hongkong for the above-named Company, is prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE on Buildings and on Goods to the extent of £10,000 at the usual rates subject to an immediate discount of 20 %.
Attention is invited to a considerable reduction in premia for Life Insurance in China.
Life Policies effected during the year 1875 Share in the Bonus to be declared on 31st December for the quinquennial period then ending.
A. MACG. HEATON
1465 Hongkong, 27th September, 1875.

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.

ON and after this date the above Association will allow a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓ %) on Local Risks only.
RUSSELL & Co. *Agents.*
tf 1800 Hongkong, 4th June, 1874.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1358 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

FOR SALE.

GRAND PIANO, PIANINOS, HARMONIUMS.
System—Kapp's Patent.
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co., Sole Agents.
927 Hongkong, 19th June, 1876.

THE TOURISTS' GUIDE.—REDUCED PRICE $1.

Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti, and Mandarin Pronunciation.
Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.
The Daily Press Office.

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	CAPTAIN	AT	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON, *viâ* SUEZ CANAL	Menelaus (str.)			Butterfield & Swire	On or about 5th inst.
Do. Do.	Nankin (str.)	E. M. Brace		Siemssen & Co.	On or about 12th inst.
Do.	Sumatra (str.)			Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Martha Brockelmann	J. Kluth	Hongkong	Meyer & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	Charles C. Leary	N. Stilphen	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Montego	Griffiths	Whampoa	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Bethany	Beedell	Whampoa	Heard & Co.	Quick despatch.
SAN FRANCISCO *viâ* Y'HAMA	City of Peking (str.)		Hongkong	P. M. S. S. Co.	On 15th inst., at 3 P.M.
Do. Do.	Oceanic (str.)			O. & O. S. Co.	On 1st prox., at 3 P.M.
Do.	Philip Fitzpatrick	Wm. Phelan	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, &c.	Hoogly (str.)	Mortenard		Messageries Maritimes	On 5th inst., at noon.
SINGAPORE, BRISBANE, &c.	Brisbane (str.)	Balfour		Gibb, Livingston & Co.	On 15th inst., at noon.
Do. AND BOMBAY	Columbine (str.)			P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO	Burmese (str.)	James Luck	Hongkong	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	To-morrow, at noon.
SHANGHAI AND YOKOHAMA	Wallace (str.)	W. Brand	Hongkong	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	To-day, at noon.
Do.	Stentor (str.)			Butterfield & Swire	On or about 9th inst.
Do.	Hesperia (str.)	Johannsen		Wm. Pustau & Co.	Quick despatch.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Douglas (str.)	Burnie	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	On 5th inst., at noon.

For Sale.

ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE
OF
SURPLUS STOCK
AT
VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.

EVERY CLASS of GOODS in LADIES' OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES:—
DRESS GOODS.
MUSLINS.
PRINTS.
GRENADINES.

MUSLIN SKIRTS and COSTUMES, at LESS than HALF PRICE.

EMBROIDERED COSTUMES and WRAPPERS.

FIVE THOUSAND YARDS DRESS SILKS (more or less damaged), at 50 Cents per yard.

A PARCEL of our Famed JAPANESE SILKS, at 50 Cents per yard.

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S UNDERCLOTHING, at a GREAT REDUCTION.

LACE GOODS,
COLLARS and CUFFS,
TIES, &c.,
at HALF COST.

A LOT of SOILED CORSETS, at 50 Cents per PAIR.

STRAW HATS,
MILLINERY,
FEATHERS, and FLOWERS.

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S BOOTS, a little soiled, will be sold at HALF PRICE.

LADIES' SUNSHADES and UMBRELLAS, at $1 and $2.

FANCY FLANNELS, EXCELLENT QUALITY, at 35 Cents per yard.

A Lot of REMNANTS of VARIOUS GOODS, at HALF COST.

SAYLE AND CO.,
VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
QUEEN'S ROAD AND STANLEY STREET,
HONGKONG;
AND AT SHANGHAI.

FOR SALE, EX *GAELIC.*

CHAMPAGNE CIDER, in Cases of 2 dozen Pint Bottles.
Apply to L. L. BUSH,
9, Praya Central.
tf 1136 Hongkong, 20th July, 1876.

FOR SALE,

KEROSINE, in Lots to suit Purchasers.
Apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
700 Hongkong, 15th May, 1876.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.
DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
Merchant Navy
Navy Boiled
Long Flax
Crown } CANVAS.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

NOW ON SALE.

IMPERIAL QUARTO.

ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY, WITH THE PUNTI AND MANDARIN PRONUNCIATION.

AN ANGLO-CHINESE DICTIONARY, published at the *Daily Press* Office, Hongkong.

FOR comprehensiveness and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

To illustrate the vast scope of the work, the following facts are submitted for consideration. Chalmers' Vocabulary contains about 16,000 Chinese characters, and Medhurst's English and Chinese Dictionary about 100,000, whilst this work contains more than 50,000 English words, and upwards of 600,000 Chinese characters. Again, despite all the grammars and other elementary works as yet published, the student of this difficult language absolutely requires examples to display the various applications and equivalents of different words which have one general meaning. Of these examples this work contains more than five times as many as any other Dictionary hitherto published.

For practical purposes the arrangement of the work is so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages.

TRUBNER & Co.,
60, PATERNOSTER ROW;
W. H. BELL,
"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.
Ex RECENT ARRIVALS.
NEW BOOKS: WORKS of REFERENCE, NOVELS, SCHOOL BOOKS.
PRESENTATION BOOKS, and MUSIC BOOKS.
DAWSON'S LONDON-MADE BOOTS and VIENNA BOOTS, large assortment.
DINNER SERVICES, in great variety.
DESSERT SERVICES and BREAKFAST SERVICES.
Fine CUT GLASSWARE, in many designs.
GASELIERS, Table LAMPS, Ship's Side LAMPS, Mast-head LAMPS, Cabin Suspension LAMPS, and Bulkhead CANDLESTICKS.
STATIONERY, De la Rue's, Waterlow's, &c.
ELECTRO-PLATED WARE, of all descriptions.
Bass's ALE, in Quarts and Pints, by Cameron and Saunders. Guinness's STOUT, in Quarts and Pints, by E. Burke. Bass's ALE, in Hogsheads and Kilderkins. Kinahan's LL WHISKY. Bourbon WHISKY. Glenlivet WHISKY.
CHAMPAGNE, King's First Quality, Pints and Quarts. Sparkling MOSELLE, in Pints and Quarts. Still HOCKS, different Brands.
After Dinner and Breakfast CLARETS.
White's White Seal and other SHERRIES.
Fine OLD PORT. Very Choice OLD BRANDY, bottled here in 1862.
Crosse & Blackwell's OILMAN'S STORES.
CONDIMENTS and DELICACIES of every kind. Prime Quality American BEEF, in Casks 200 lbs. and 100 lbs. Prime Quality American PORK, in Casks 200 lbs., 100 lbs., and 25 lbs. Finest quality French BUTTER, in 1lb. bottles.
California Family STORES, all descriptions.
Muntz's Yellow METAL SHEATHING, assorted sizes. Brown SHEATHING FELT and BOILER FELT. Hubbuck's Assorted PAINTS and OIL, Crane's Lubricating OIL. Peacock's Composition PAINT. TALLOW. White Brothers' PORTLAND CEMENT. FIRE BRICKS and FIRE CLAY.
T. and D. Henry's CANVAS, Nos. 1 to 5.
Best Russian ROPE, all sizes.
LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
978 Hongkong, 26th June, 1876.

FOR SALE.

HEIDSIECK & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE. "MONOPOLE," Chinn.
Apply to DEETJEN & Co.,
Sole Agents for China and Japan.
1m 1089 Hongkong, 12th July, 1876.

FOR SALE,
OTARD, DUPUY & Co.'s COGNAC.
In Cases of 1 dozen Bottles.
A. VAN HOBOKEN & Son's ANA GIN.
In Cases of 1 dozen White Bottles.
Apply to
L. L. BUSH.
tf 852 Hongkong, 8th June, 1876.

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

AH KING & Co. beg to inform the Public that their FURNITURE SHOW ROOMS are now in QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, No. 31, opposite Messrs. Sayle & Co.'s, and two doors from Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.'s, where they have all descriptions of
ELEGANT and ENGLISH-MADE FURNITURE,
necessary for completely furnishing a Gentleman's Residence.
Also, Chinese and Japanese Curios, Finest Ebony Carved Tables and Chairs of every kind may be had on reasonable Terms.
THE FIRST FLOOR TO BE LET.
1m 1065 Hongkong, 7th July, 1876.

YEE SUNG & Co.,
COAL MERCHANTS,
Have always on hand LARGE STOCKS of every description of COAL.
Address, care of HOO-TY-LOONG & Co., No. 43, Praya, Hongkong.
948 Hongkong, 9th May, 1876.

FOR SALE.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s Celebrated
Brands of WINES and SPIRITS.
Apply to
SIEMSSEN & Co.
tf 941 Hongkong, 21st June, 1876.

F. KRUPP'S CAST STEEL WORKS, ESSEN (GERMANY)
SOLE AGENT FOR CHINA,
F. PEEL,
Hongkong, Shanghai, Cologne (Germany).

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. TENNENT, Glasgow, and Messrs. DAVID CORSAR & SONS, Arbroath.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co
tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

NOW ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the *China Overland Trade Report* for the Year 1875. Price Ten Dollars.
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.
Hongkong, March, 1876.

永發記號
WING-KEE COAL SHOP.

THE Proprietor of WING-KEE Shop begs to inform the public that his Shop has been established since 1855, at Endicott's Lane, and that he has always a great quantity of BEST COAL in store for Sale. Gentlemen or Shipmasters wishing to patronise him, are requested to apply at his Shop.
1y 1447 Hongkong, 23rd September, 1875.

NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS

Neither the CAPTAIN, the AGENTS, nor the OWNERS, will be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBT contracted by the Officers or the Crew of the following Vessels during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—
ADELINA AND MARIANNE, Ger. bk., Dahl.—Wm. Pustau & Co.
ANNA, Ger. bk., Jessen.—Wm. Pustau & Co.
AURORA AUSTRALIS, Swed. sch., Sjogren.—Order.
BENEFACTOR, Am. bk., Hayden.—Russell & Co.
CALABAR, Brit. str., Hutchison.—Landstein & Co.
COREE, Brit. bark, Adams.—Douglas Lapraik & Co.
CORINNE, Brit. bk., Gorman.—Wieler & Co.
CORONA, Brit. ship, Strachan.—Adamson, Bell & Co.
CROCUS, Brit. str., Joy.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
DEUTSCHLAND, Ger. bk., Tiemann.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
FORTUNE, Siam. bk., Soderstrom.—Chinese.
GUSTAV AND MARIE, Ger. ship, Doose.—Arnhold Karberg & Co.
JAMES WILSON, Brit. bk., Prideaux.—Chinese.
JEDDAH, Brit. str., Oberly.—Chinese.
JOACHIM CHRISTIAN, Ger. bk., Reimer.—Wm. Pustau & Co.
JOHN C. MUNRO, Brit. bk., Grant.—Meyer & Co.
KATE WATERS, Brit. bk., Fowles.—Order.
LORD OF THE ISLES, Brit. 3-m. sch., Watt.—Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.
MADAGASCAR, Ger. steamer, Timm.—Siemssen & Co.
MARION, Am. 3-m. sch., Howes.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
OHCHIS, Brit. str., Butlin.—Wm. Pustau & Co.
PAMIC, Span. str., Ynarijata.—Remedios & Co.
SHOOTING STAR, Siam. sch., Hellstrom.—Chinese.
SOPHIE, Brit. bk., Jones.—Norton & Co.
TAUNTON, Brit. ship, Clark.—Siemssen & Co.

Vessels on the Berth.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON, *viâ* SUEZ CANAL.
THE Company's Steamship
"MENELAUS"
will be despatched on or about the 5th August.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
1188 Hongkong, 28th July, 1876.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"COLUMBIAN"
will have quick despatch for the above Ports.
A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1876. [1208

FOR SHANGHAI.
THE German Steamship
"HESPERIA,"
Johannsen, Master, shortly expected from Singapore, will have quick despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
WM. PUSTAU & Co., Agents.
1209 Hongkong, 1st August, 1876.

FOR LONDON, *viâ* SUEZ CANAL.
THE Steamship
"NANKIN,"
E. M. Brace, Master, will be despatched as above on or about the 12th August.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEMSSEN & Co., Agents.
1198 Hongkong, 31st July, 1876.

FOR SINGAPORE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY, AND MELBOURNE,
(Calling off SOMERSET, COOKTOWN, CLEVELAND BAY, BOWEN, and KEPPEL BAY, to land Mails and Passengers).
THE Eastern and Australian Mail Steam Company's Steamer
"BRISBANE,"
Captain Balfour, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 15th August, at Noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.
1197 Hongkong, 29th July, 1876.

FOR NEW YORK.
THE Al British Bark
"BETHANY,"
Captain Beedell, will load here and at Whampoa for New York.
For Freight, apply to
HEARD & Co.
1191 Hongkong, 29th July, 1876.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
(To follow the *American Lloyds.*)
THE 3/3 L.I.I. American Bark
"PHILIP FITZPATRICK,"
Wm. Phelan, Master, will have immediate despatch as above. For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
974 Hongkong, 24th June, 1876.

FOR NEW YORK.
THE Al American Bark
"CHARLES C. LEARY,"
N. Stilphen, Master, will load here and at Whampoa, and will have quick despatch as above. For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 823 Hongkong, 3rd June, 1876.

FOR LONDON.
THE 3/3 L. I. I German Bark
"MARTHA BROCKELMANN,"
J. Kluth, Master, having the greater part of her Cargo engaged, will have quick despatch as above.
For Freight, apply to
MEYER & Co.
tf 1007 Hongkong, 30th June, 1876.

FOR NEW YORK.
THE Al British Bark
"MONTEGO,"
Griffiths, Master, with the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will load here and at Whampoa for the above Port.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
973 Hongkong, 24th June, 1876.

THE SECOND COLONIAL SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company call SPECIAL ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS to the low rates of premium charged for all steamer risks, besides which a brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓ %) will be allowed on risks to ports in China, Japan, the Philippines, and the Straits. On risk to all other ports the Brokerage will be FIFTEEN PER CENT. (15 %) only.
SIEMSSEN & Co., *Agents.*
tf 1028 Hongkong, 1st July, 1874.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.
OLYPHANT & Co., *General Agents.*
tf 991 Hongkong, 17th April, 1876.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS 800,000 TAELS.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.
This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first for an interest dividend of 15% for shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distribute among Policy holders annually, in cash, ALL the profits of the Underwriting Business *pro rata* to amount of premium contributed.
RUSSELL & Co., *Agents.*
tf 1089 Hongkong, 9th July, 1872.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.
Established 1809.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual rates, subject to a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %).
GILMAN & Co., *Agents.*
tf 1063 Hongkong, 7th July, 1874.

Vessels on the Berth.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMALIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, ST. DENIS, AND PORT LOUIS.

ON SATURDAY, the 5th August, 1876, at Noon, the Company's Steamship "*HOOGLY*," Commandant MORTENARD, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.
Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.
Shipping Orders will be granted till noon. Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M. on the 4th August, 1876. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.
For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Acting Agent.
Hongkong, 29th July, 1876.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer *CITY OF PEKING* will be despatched for San Francisco, viâ Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 15th August, 1876, at 3 P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.
Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe, viâ OVERLAND RAILWAYS.
A Steamer of the Mitsu Bishi S.S. Company will leave Shanghai, viâ the Inland Sea Ports, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.
At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of steamers to England, France, and Germany.
Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 14th proximo. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.
For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, Praya Central.
G. B. EMORY, Agent.
Hongkong, July 15th, 1876.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE,
IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES
AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S.S. *OCEANIC*, will be despatched for San Francisco, viâ Yokohama, on FRIDAY, the 1st September, at 3 P.M., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States, and Europe.
Connection is made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai.
Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. of the 31st instant. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day. All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.
Return Passage Tickets available for 6 months are issued at a reduction of 20 per cent. on regular rates.
For further information as to Freight or Passage apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 16, Praya Central.
G. B. EMORY, Agent.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1876.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 717. Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.
A. McIVER, *Agent.*
tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHARLES H. MORGAN, Agent.
1y 631 Hongkong, 19th June, 1876.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to GRANT POLICIES AGAINST FIRE to the extent of 45,000 Dollars on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, at Current Local Rates, subject to a Discount of 20 % on the premia.
NORTON & Co., *Agents.*
tf 8 Hongkong, January, 1876.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on any one
FIRST-CLASS RISK,
at Current Rates.
A RETURN OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) will be made on the premium charged on all Insurances, such RETURN being payable on the issue of the Policy.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents,
Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
433 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insur

Extracts.

BEATEN OFF.

By a Hick.

Long ago, in the days when I started
To run in the races of life,
I was forward and fit and big-hearted,
And eager to join in the strife.
Bitter Need was the jockey who spurring,
My limbs with some fleetness endowed;
But an accident always occurring,
I merely walked in with the crowd.

From the pie of the turf, like Jack Horner,
I wanted to pull out a plum,
But if leading at Tattenham Corner
Some scrimmage was certain to come:
I was bored to the nails or I stumbled,
While brokers were carving along—
Degraded and hooted and humbled,
I merely walked in with the crowd.

Now my Derbies and Lepers are done for,
I'm a weed at the gate-money "spec;"
Poor, indeed, are the races I run for,
Yet I lose them by noses and necks.
Through the many defeats I've to suffer
I haven't the right to be proud—
But I'd rather be third to a duffer
Than merely walk in with the crowd.

—*Fun.*

GIN.

About two hundred and fifty years ago the Count de Morret, son of King Henry the Fourth of France, invented or brought into a palatable condition juniper wine, which was found cheap and easy to make, pleasant to drink, and very useful as a medicine for every one suffering from dropsy or any of the other diseases which require that the kidneys should be encouraged to do their work efficiently. The wine soon came into use, but being found to be too much of a medicine for persons who were not invalids to care about taking it in large quantities, a Dutch professor, Mynheer Sylvius, of Leyden, who died just two centuries ago, discovered a process for converting the juice of the juniper-berries into a liquor which had all the medicinal properties of juniper-juice and grape-wine, and was at the same time more suitable for general use, and as the French word for juniper is *genievre*, the new spirit came to be called genieva—a title which must not be confounded with Geneva, the capital of Switzerland. The invention came, not from Switzerland, but from Holland, and to this circumstance and to the fact that for a very long time it was principally manufactured in that country, both it and the similar liquor which now goes with us by the name of gin is often called Hollands. The original geneva, however, is very different from both Hollands and gin. It is a spirit formed by the fermentation of juniper berries by themselves which contain a peculiar saccharine principle, yielding alcohol to the extent of 33 per cent. of the entire substance fermented, along with about 1 per cent. of very powerful essential oil, which is the real medicinal element of the liquor. This old geneva soon came into fashion, and, from being made and sold exclusively by the apothecaries, began to be sold in larger quantities by ordinary distillers, until they found it convenient to develop a new trade by adding a certain quantity of juniper juice to ordinary corn-spirit, and thus to produce a yet more palatable beverage for the use of healthy people. This beverage also took the name of geneva, although to separate it from the juniper spirit the more appropriate name of hollands was applied to it, and its manufacture rapidly became a very important branch of business, especially in Schiedam, where now there are about 175 distilleries, nearly as many are to be met with in Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Gouda, and all the other Dutch towns.

Two principal methods of manufacturing this spirit are followed in Holland. For the first, a quantity of rye-flour, coarsely ground, is mixed with a third or fourth part of barley-malt, proportioned to the size of the tub in which the various fermentations are to be effected. This is mixed with cold water and stirred by the hand, to prevent the flour from gathering into lumps. Water is then added of the heat of the human blood, and the ferment is added to the wash. Fermentation begins in about six hours, and ought to terminate on the third day, when the liquor becomes transparent and assumes an acrid taste, hot and fiery on the tongue. Having attained this point, the wash is well roused or stirred, and the wash with all the corn is put into the still, whereupon commences the first distillation which is conducted very slowly, as otherwise the essential oil would go over with the spirit. The liquor is then rectified over juniper-berries once or twice, according to the sort of spirit it is intended to produce. For common use, one rectification is considered sufficient, but the result is not so satisfactory as when the rectification is more thorough and what is called "double geneva" is produced. Some distillers mix the juniper-berries with the wort, and ferment them together.

The other method adopted by the best distillers is as follows:—The malt and rye are mixed with warm water in given proportions, and thoroughly blended together, until all the farinaceous substance is incorporated. The liquid is then allowed to rest until the flour has settled at the bottom, and the wort is made to flow into the fermenting tub, where a similar operation takes place with another quantity of water poured upon the same grain, and these operations are repeated until the wort thus drawn from it at different times has abstracted the whole saccharine matter of the flour. This liquid is then put into the fermenting tun or vessel, and, when it comes to the proper temperature, about blood heat, the ferment or yeast is added. The fermentation is considered to be milder and more regular by this method than by the other.

It was somewhat more than a hundred years ago that English distillers began to imitate the Dutch spirit, and to adopt various devices for producing it at a price considerably lower than that at which the imported hollands could be sold, and to impart to it various flavourings more agreeable to the English taste. All these modifications of the old-fashioned geneva go by the abbreviated name of gin, but we hardly need remind our readers that they are purposely made to differ considerably in flavour, and that in the great majority of cases the original basis of juniper juice, is altogether dispensed with. There is none, or next to none, of this juice, we believe, in either Booth's, Hodges' or Smith and Nicholson's gin, or in the equally good liquors that come to us from Messrs. Coates & Co., of Plymouth, or from the kindred houses in Bristol and elsewhere. Other compounds are found to be as good as, or even better, though it must be admitted that some gin distillers make use of very questionable articles to give to their produce a distinctive flavour. Out of half a hundred or more good and bad substitutes for juniper may be named turpentine, fennel seeds, hops, bitter almonds, creosote, lemon-juice, cardamons, carraways, cassia, garlic, Canada balsam, horseradish, and cayenne pepper. It is said that even sulphate of zinc, caustic potash, and sulphuric acid are sometimes employed. For obvious reasons, each distiller is reticent about the chemical details of his business. Those who turn out good liquor are not anxious to let their rivals know how to imitate their success. Those whose gin is bad are still less willing to proclaim the causes of its inferiority. A rough formula for the production of a wholesome and agreeable liquor may, however, be given in a very few lines:—Mix about five fluid ounces of spirits of turpentine, and 3½ lbs. of common salt, with 10 gallons of proof corn-spirit. Distil and re-distil as often as necessary, and, finally, if sweetened gin is required, add sugar according to taste. It is obvious that gin, quite as much as any other spirit, requires careful selection.—*Licensed Victuallers Gazette.*

MAMMON WORSHIPPERS.

The world worships prosperity. It has nothing but smiles for the man who is the scene of respectability, and it logically concludes that prosperity and respectability must ever be found together. A person who has an income of a thousand a year imagines that an individual who has but five hundred per annum is scarcely sufficiently respectable to be a fit associate for him, and the latter being thinks pretty much the same in reference to the man who his paid wages to the extent of two pounds per week. One may, indeed, go further than this and say that he who receives his earnings in the shape of business profits can have little to say to one who gets his in the form of salary, while the latter can have still less to state to one who has his handed to him in the guise of wages. All this may, perhaps, be very natural and not detrimental to the interests of society generally, since it tends to make people associate with those who are likely to prove their most congenial companions. At the same time, it is calculated to produce many very objectionable forms of humanity and to foster the spirit of selfishness, which is the ruling power of men of a certain type. There are many young persons who, seeing what we have indicated, and having been trained by teachers whose main principle is that the heart must be subordinated to the purse, enter upon the business of life with the firm resolve to rise to a high position amongst their fellows. Now, this may be a laudable ambition, but, unfortunately, those who are fired by it often descend to very grovelling means indeed; and it frequently happens that by the time they attain the pinnacle which is the object of their search their characters are sadly mutilated. Then, though they may excite the admiration of the unthinking multitude, just as will a barbarian who wears costly jewels, they inspire but little regard, living as they do but for themselves and, practically, by themselves. Moreover, the stern discipline to which they subject themselves deadens their sensibilities if it does not pervert their moral faculties. Follow the career of an ordinary young man of the world, who has schooled himself to be cool, cautious, and calculating, from youth to middle age and from that to full maturity, and, it will be found that there is little in his career upon which he may be honestly congratulated, or which wise teachers will urge their charges to imitate. He starts with the firm resolve to make money and never lose a chance of bettering his position. Now, any man who chooses to practise a rigid economy and to turn a deaf ear to his generous impulses, can accumulate more or less cash, and any one who is cold-blooded enough to take up with his friends and "drop" or sacrifice them when it suits him to do so can avail himself of many chances which a less scrupulous person would miss, so it is quite in the natural order of things that the individual generally succeeds in gratifying his desires upon the two points indicated. But at what cost does he do this? Though he is, in accordance with his plan of life exceedingly polite to those who may be useful to him, people who study his character have no difficulty in perceiving that his civil speeches are pregnant with insincerity, and that his simulated affection for them is so much hollow mockery. They detect the false ring which there is in his conversation, carefully studied and free from thoughtless words though his talk is. They feel perfectly well assured that in their hour of adversity he would turn a deaf ear to their plea for solace and substantial help; and, knowing that he is a fair-weather friend, they are not greatly hurt when he, having taken a step up the social ladder, deserts them, and henceforth treats them as among the things of the dead past. They may despise him, but they cannot fail to recognise the prudence which induces him to exercise great discrimination in the selection of his associates; and they must admire him on account of the tact with which he selects these, not upon the score of their personal qualities, but upon that of their influence and position. Seeing through him, as they do, and believing that he is incapable of forming a real friendship or of loving anyone so much as he loves himself, they fall into the way of regarding him in pretty much the same manner as he does them, and experience small scruples about deserting him when it suits their purpose to do so. Probably he sees this, but it is improbable that it pains him. Nevertheless, with strange inconsistency, the grand aim of his life is to win the admiration of his fellows; and to secure this end he willingly sacrifices his personal pleasures. He would be cut to the heart—such as he has—if people were to call him a fool. They may think that he is penurious, that he is snobbish, that he grinds those who come under his hands, and he will remain comparatively calm; but he has not the courage to do anything which would result in people declaring him to be an ignoramus. It matters not that the people have no control over his actions, that they cannot affect his destiny, so far as the sting of their verdict is concerned. To make an exhibition of himself in the eyes of the world would be a horror which he would sell his nearest and dearest relatives in order to avoid. Even in his amours he is discreet and prudent to the last degree. He is not of the sort who make *mésalliances*. Indeed, he regards marriage as one of the means whereby he may benefit himself. Many men when they wed find that they have placed an effectual drag upon their progress; but he is not one of these. He is above being the victim of a grand passion; and, recognising the importance of the step, he does not commit matrimony until he can afford to do so, and until he perceives that he may, directly or indirectly, reap some substantial advantage thereby.

Many people are loud in their praises of prudent men. Thoughtless fellows, who are guided more by their impulses than their reason, are strongly urged to imitate them. This simply means that the thoughtless fellows are urged to become humbugs and hypocrites, but, probably, these who give the advice do not see this. It may be that the mask which the prudent men wear deceives them, and that they do not discover the wearer's paltriness of soul, people who make it the business of their life to study appearances being masters of the art of deception. Fortunately, however, advice which is given is not always taken, and many persons find the part of a prudent man so difficult and uncongenial that they do not take it. It may be that these are not those who are pointed at, late in their lives, as being wonderful examples of men who have got on. But it will frequently be found that they are the men who are beloved by their families and those who know them best; that they are the unpaid but earnest workers in unpopular causes; and that they are of the class who think so much of others that they cease to think of themselves.—*Liberal Review.*

ONE OF REV. DR. COX'S STORIES.

A good brother in a western church had a call to preach. Being unable to read, he employed a friend to read the Scripture lesson. On one occasion the chapter selected was Genesis xxii., which contains the words, "*These eight did Milcah bear to Nahor, Abraham's brother.*" This text stuck in the preacher's memory, and he discoursed thereon from as follows:—Brethren and sisters, let us consider our blessings. We have all the comforts of life. We have our flocks and herds, and our hearts filled with food and gladness. Morning and evening our wives and daughters milk the cows, and our wants are all supplied. In the days of good old Abraham, the case was different, it *took eight to milk a bear*, and they did not much at that.

AN INTREPID SPORTSMAN.

The Baron von Koppenfels, who has been exploring, hunting, and collecting specimens of natural history near the Gaboon and Ogowe during the last two years, is now on his way to Europe to recruit his health. In addition to elephants, hippopotami, buffalo, &c., the Baron has succeeded in shooting three gorillas in the country around Lake Onanga, a backwater of the Ogowe, where MM. Marche and De Compiegne utterly failed in their endeavours to shoot a specimen of the great ape. Whilst hunting the wild bull of Equatorial Africa (*Bos brachicheros*) at Cape Lopez, he had a narrow escape; one of the infuriated animals, being wounded, charged him, his second barrel missing fire at the same time, whilst his gun-bearer bolted with his second gun. The Baron was knocked down, one of his legs broken and was otherwise seriously injured; but, literally "taking the bull by the horns," evaded all its attempts to gore him, and finally succeeded in cutting its throat with his *couteau-de-chasse*. His people, coming to his assistance, found him exhausted and helpless, and carried him to his canoe, and thence to the German factory at Abunlawiri, distance of twenty-five miles, where his wounds were dressed, and he was confined to bed for six weeks. The Baron von Koppenfels has invented a trap which he will have made in Germany, and on his return to Africa a few months hence, hopes to succeed in capturing several gorillas alive.—*Athenæum.*

NATIVE AFRICANS.

The Wagogo are a bumptious, overbearing race, but, contrary to the opinions of most travellers, I believe them to be like all bullies, arrant cowards; however, in Africa, a bullying, brow-beating manner often passes for courage. Their huts are miserable places, built round a square, in which at night the cattle are penned. Sheep, goats, and fowls share the huts of their masters; and smaller inhabitants are more in number than the sands of the sea. The Wagogo, inhabiting a country which requires hard work to make it produce the necessaries of life, are slave importers, and often tempt some foolish fellow to desert the Arab masters; only too soon do the fools find that they have exchanged from lenient masters to a bondage worse than that of the Egyptians. The chiefs, as well as the meanest of the people, have to take their turn in tending the herds of cattle which form their principal wealth, the only privileges enjoyed by the chief being that he has, as a rule, more wives, obtains a large share of the tribute, and can indulge in drunkenness oftener than his subjects. Their arms are bows and arrows and spears, and the more eastern portion of them also carry hide shields painted in a pattern of red, white, and black. Their ears are pierced, and the lobes so enlarged that in many instances they hang down to their shoulders. In them they carry gourds, snuff-boxes, and all sorts of heterogeneous objects. Their hair is dressed in a most fantastic manner. In fact, nothing seems to be too hideous or absurd for the taste of a Ugogo. After a delay of two or three days, caused by the drunkenness of the people during the mourning for a sister of the chief, who rendered them incapable of transacting any business, we marched for the next station. Our road lay along a fairly level country, sometimes sterile sand, till in the evening we arrived at a lovely pond about four hundred yards by two hundred in length and width, embosomed in a grove of green trees, short turf like sward stretching back from it shores. A complete oasis in the bosom of parched Ugogo. We formed our camp and feasted our eyes on the first fresh verdure we had seen since Mpwapwa. We found the chief here more reasonable than the one at Moumé, but still had to pay tribute as usual. We showed some of the people our guns, pistols, watches, &c., and one old man said, that people who were able to make and use such wonderful things, ought a rely never to die. From this place we went along by a chain of small ponds all frequented by waterfowl, and then through a broken country fairly wooded till we arrived at Konyenyé or Great Ugogo. Konyenyé is a level plain, extending between the feet of two ranges of hills, and is ruled over by a chief of great age and decrepitude, concerning whom there are many stories. People say that he is now getting a fourth set of teeth, and that he is over three hundred years old. I have no doubt that he is considerably over the century. His grandchildren are grey and grizzled men.—*Lieutenant Cameron in Good Words.*

WALKING TOURS.

To be properly enjoyed, a walking tour should be gone upon alone. If you go in a company, or even in pairs, it is no longer a walking tour in anything but name; it is something else and more in the nature of a picnic. It should be gone upon alone, because freedom is of the essence; because you should be able to stop and go on, and follow this way or that, as the freak takes you and because you must have your own pace, and neither trot alongside a champion walker, nor mince in the time with a girl. And then you must be open to all impressions and let your thoughts take colour from what you see. You should be as a pipe for any wind to play upon. "I cannot see the wit," says Hazlitt, "of walking and talking at the same time. When I am in the country I wish to vegetate like the country." Which is the gist of all that can be said upon the matter. There should be no cackle of voices at your elbow, to jar on the meditative silence of the morning. And so long as a man is reasoning he cannot surrender himself to that fine intoxication that comes of much motion in the opening air, that begins in a sort of dazzle and sluggishness of the brain, and ends in a peace that passes comprehension. During the first day or so of any tour there are moments of bitterness, when the traveller feels more than coldly towards his knapsack, when he is half in a mind to throw it bodily over the hedge and, like Christian on a similar occasion, "give three leaps and go on singing." And yet it soon acquires a property of easiness. It becomes magnetic; the spirit of the journey enters into it. And no sooner have you passed the straps over your shoulder than the lees of sleep are cleared from you, you pull yourself together with a shake, and fall at once into your stride.

A sedentary population accustomed to the strange mechanical bearing of the common tramp, can in no wise explain to itself the gaiety of these passers by. I knew one man who was arrested as a runaway lunatic, because, although a full-grown person with a red beard, he skipped as he went like a child. And you would be astonished if I were to tell you all the grave and learned heads who have confessed to me that when on walking tours, they sang—and sang very ill—and had a pair of red ears when, as described above, the inauspicious peasant plumped into their arms from round a corner. And here, lest you should think I am exaggerating, is Hazlitt's own confession from his essay "On Going a Journey," which is so good that there should be a tax levied on all who have not read it:—"Give me the clear blue sky over my head," says he, "and the green turf beneath my feet a winding road before me, and a three hours' march to dinner—and then to thinking! It is hard if I cannot start some game on these lone heaths. I laugh, I leap, I sing for joy." Bravo! After that adventure of my friend with the policeman, you would not have cared, would you, to publish that in the first person! But we have no bravery now-a-days, and even in books, must all pretend to be as dull and foolish as our neighbours.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

HONGKONG MARKETS.

Reported by Chinese on the 2nd August, 1876.

COTTON GOODS.

American Sheetings, 15 lbs.	per piece $2.60 a	2.60
American Drills, 30 yards	" 2.75 a	2.80
40 "	" 3.80 a	3.90
Yarn, No. 16 a 24	per 400 lbs. $82.50 a	90.00
28 a 32	" 107.00 a	115.00
38 a 42	" 112.00 a	124.00
Bombay	" 78.00 a	80.00
Chints	per piece $1.90 a	1.95
Dyed Spotted Shirtings	" 3.75 a	4.10
Brocades Do.	" 3.75 a	3.90
Damask Do.	" 5.50 a	5.60
English Drills 36 yards	" 2.10 a	2.15
14 lbs.	" 2.80 a	2.90
15 lbs.	" 2.95 a	3.00
Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs.	" 1.70 a	1.85
" 8 lbs.	" 1.80 a	1.85
" 8½ lbs.	" 1.97 a	2.40
" 9 lbs.	" 2.95 a	3.00
" 10 lbs.	" 3.25 a	3.35
Grey T. Cloths, 24 yds & 32 in. 6 lbs.	" 1.35 a	1.45
" 24 " & 32 in. 7 lbs.	" 1.42 a	1.65
" 24 " & 36 in. 8 lbs. XO	" 2.05 a	2.10
" 24 " & 36 in. 8 lbs. QL	" 2.10 a	2.15
" 24 " & 36 in. 8 lbs. XX	" 2.65 a	2.75
Handkerchiefs, Blue	per doz. 0.60 a	0.70
" Brown	" 0.65 a	0.66
" Red	" 0.77 a	0.80
" Light Red	" 0.77 a	0.78
Jeans, 30 yards	" 2.30 a	2.40
Muslins, White, Plain, 12 yards	per piece 1.15 a	1.25
" Figured 24 "	" 2.05 a	2.25
Turkey Red Shirtings, 2 lbs.	" 2.15 a	2.25
" 3 lbs.	" 2.30 a	2.35
Velvets, Black, 23 in.	per yard 0.20 a	0.21
" Gentian, 23 "	" 0.17 a	0.18
Velveteens, Black	" 0.23 a	0.24
" Gentian	" 0.28 a	0.29
White Shirtings, 54 a 60 reed	per piece 1.85 a	1.90
63 a 66 "	" 2.10 a	2.25
69 a 80 "	" 2.55 a	3.20
600 "	" 3.75 a	3.80
7,000 "	" 3.40 a	3.45
AA	" 1.75 a	1.80
KF	" 6.10 a	6.20
MH	" 4.70 a	4.75
EL	" 6.10 a	6.20
White Spotted Shirtings	" 2.50 a	2.55
Brocades	" 2.70 a	2.75

WOOLLEN GOODS.

Blankets, 7 lbs.	per pair $2.70 a	3.00
" 8 lbs.	" 3.00 a	3.05
" 9 lbs.	" 3.70 a	3.80
" 10 lbs.	" 4.85 a	5.10
" 12 lbs.	" 6.10 a	6.20
Camlets, SSS	per piece 16.00 a	16.50
SS	" 17.50 a	18.00
S	" 18.50 a	19.00
BBB	" 19.00 a	19.50
AAA	" 18.00 a	18.50
LLL	" 16.00 a	16.50
Cl. th, Broad	per yard 2.18 a	3.00
" Medium	" 1.08 a	1.80
Long Ells, MM Scarlet	per piece 9.10 a	9.20
" Assorted	" 8.95 a	9.00
" HH Scarlet	" 9.00 a	9.05
" Assorted	" 8.70 a	8.80
" H Scarlet	" 9.10 a	9.20
" Assorted	" 8.85 a	8.90
Lustres, Figure	" 5.05 a	5.10
Lasting, DD	" 14.50 a	15.00
Orleans, Plain	" 5.00 a	5.30
Spanish Stripes	per yard 0.80 a	0.81

METALS.

Iron, Nail Rod	per picul 2.90 a	3.10
" Hoop	" 3.55 a	3.60
" Bar	" 2.90 a	2.95
" Wire	" 5.75 a	6.80
Lead	" 7.40 a	7.70
Tin, W.D.	" 7.50 a	7.80
" Lead, I.B.	" 7.60 a	7.80
Quicksilver, English	" 75.00 a	—
" American	" 75.00 a	—
Steel, English	per lb. 4.00 a	4.10
" Swedish	" 5.00 a	5.05
Sheathing Metal	per picul 24.00 a	28.00
Spelter	" 8.20 a	8.21
Tin, Malacca	per picul 20.50 a	22.00
Plates	per box 5.00 a	5.60

PRODUCE.

Almonds	per picul 24.80 a	25.00
Alum, 1st quality	" 1.70 a	1.75
" 2nd "	" 1.50 a	1.65
Bark, Sian	" 0.85 a	1.10
" Camphor	" 14.50 a	15.00
Beche de Mer	" 50.00 a	55.00
Bees Wax, Japan, White	" 9.50 a	9.65
" " Yellow	" 44.00 a	28.00
" Hankow, White	" 66.50 a	67.00
Birds' Nests, 1st quality	per pel. $2,200 a	4,000
" 2nd "	" 650 a	800
" 3rd "	" 150 a	250
Brimstone	" 2.95 a	3.00
Buffalo's Hide, Manila	" 12.00 a	15.50
Camphor, packed	" 14.50 a	15.00
" Baroos, clean	" 4,800 a	5,000
" Refuse	" 2,800 a	3,200
Cardamons, Superior	" 145.00 a	150.00
" Inferior	" 35.00 a	38.00
Cloves	" 33.00 a	35.00
Coals, Allocal	per ton	
" English steam	" 10.00 a	11.00
" Sydney	" 8.00 a	—
Cofres	per picul 22.20 a	24.50
Copper Sheathing, Japan	" 24.00 a	—
" Rod	" 24.50 a	—
" Nails	" 23.60 a	23.80
Cotton, Shanghai	" 10.00 a	14.50
" Bombay	" 12.50 a	14.00
" Siamsing	" 17.50 a	18.00
" Ningpo	" 16.80 a	17.00
" Tientsin	" 16.60 a	17.00
" Taungchow	" 17.00 a	17.50
" Calcutta	" 14.50 a	17.00
Cotton Seeds, Saigon	" 5.00 a	5.05
" Siam	" 4.70 a	4.80
Cow's Hide	" 0.80 a	0.75
Cuttlefish, Japan	" 23.50 a	23.50
" " without bones	" 13.00 a	13.50
" Chinchow	" 21.00 a	24.00
Cutch	" 5.80 a	6.10
Dates, Black	" 4.40 a	4.70
" Red	" 4.05 a	4.20
Dried Lily Flowers	" 7.50 a	12.00
Elephant's Teeth, 4 & 5 pieces	" 250 a	300
" 7 & 8 "	" 200 a	220
Flour, California, per sack of 50 lbs.	" 2.25 a	1.40
" American per barrel of 196 lbs.	" 2.80 a	3.00
" " of 200 lbs.	" 6.10 a	8.25
Fungus	" 31.00 a	31.00
Flints	" 0.50 a	0.05
Ginseng, American, 1st quality	" 300.00 a	300.00
" 2nd "	" 160.00 a	210.00
Hams, Ordinary	Tls. 11.00 a	13.50
" Superior	Tls. 21.50 a	23.00
Hemp, Raskow	" 10.50 a	12.00
" Sian	" 10.40 a	11.00
Isinglass, Japan	" 38.00 a	45.00
Melon Seeds, 1st quality	" 5.50 a	5.60
" 2nd "	" 5.20 a	5.50
Mushrooms	" 47.00 a	55.00
Mussels, Dry Siam large	" 10.50 a	12.00
" " middle	" 7.50 a	8.50
Mussels, Dry Siam small	per picul $5.50 a	5.65
Peas, White	" 2.35 a	2.40
" Green	" 2.85 a	2.80
" Black	" 1.90 a	1.95
" Yellow	" 2.20 a	2.22
" Green Beans	" 2.30 a	2.32
Pearl Barley	" 6.50 a	7.80
Potatoes, Flour	" Tls. 1.85 a	2.10
Putchuck	" 18.00 a	14.70
Rhinoceros Horn	" 2,600 a	3,000
" Mother	" 2,600 a	3,400
Rice, Bengal, Cargo No. 1	" 2.45 a	2.50
" " 2	" 2.20 a	2.35
" Siam, white	" 1.70 a	1.72
" " mill cleaned	" 1.72 a	1.74
" Manila	" 2.35 a	2.40
" Singapore	" 1.88 a	1.91
" Saigon	" 1.60 a	1.74
" Arracan	" 2.10 a	2.15
" Rangoon	" 2.35 a	2.40
Saltpetre	" 5.15 a	5.70
Seaweed, Green	" 3.00 a	3.15
" Cut	" 3.80 a	3.90
Sesamum, White	" 4.70 a	4.80
" Black	" 3.20 a	3.75
Sharksfin	" 35.00 a	60.00
Shellfish, Japan	" 26.00 a	38.00
" California	" 14.00 a	14.50
Steel fish	" 5.00 a	6.50
Straits Produce, &c.—		
Batiana, Straits	per picul 4.85 a	5.00
" Banjar	" 4.25 a	4.50
Pepper, White	" 14.00 a	14.50
" Black	" 8.00 a	8.10
Betel Nut	" 3.35 a	3.75
Sandal Wood, Malabar	" 3.50 a	4.10
" South Seas	" 13.50 a	15.00
Sapan Wood, Manila	" 2.30 a	2.40
" " Siam	" 2.25 a	2.50
Sugar, Canton White, 1 a 3	" 3.15 a	6.50
" " Dark Brown	" 4.70 a	5.00
" " West Coast, Dark Brown	" —	—
" " Manila, Dry White	" 5.45 a	5.60
" " Candy	" 8.45 a	8.50
" " Foochow	" 8.00 a	9.30
Vermicelli, Tientsin	" 6.10 a	6.70
Walnuts	" 4.50 a	4.90
Wheat, Tientsin	" 1.65 a	1.70
" California	" 2.00 a	2.05
Wood Oil	Tls. 5.60.0 a	6.70.0
Pea "	" 5.00.0 a	5.10.0
Tea "	" $9.25 a	9.55
Window Glass	per box 3.30 a	3.40

SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATERS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
HONGKONG.						
STEAMERS.						
Adria	July 16	W. E. Breeze	Brit. str	781	P. & O. S. N. Co	
A. Apcar	July 9	J. Peters	Brit. str	959	Siemssen & Co	
Burmese	July 31	Lack	Brit. str	1262	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Calabar	June 19	Hutchison	Brit. str	1268	Landstein & Co	
City of Peking	Aug. 1	J. Maury	Amr. str	3079	P. M. S. S. Co	Yhama, &c.
City of Exeter	July 28	Gorley	Brit. str	787	Hop Kee	Singapore
Crocus	July 22	R. H. Joy	Brit. str	1298	Wm. Pustan & Co	
Douglas	July 28	E. Burnie	Brit. str	864	D. Laprak & Co	East Coast
Fame	—	—	Brit. str	116	H. K. & W. Dk. Co	Tug Flying
Francois I.	July 27	Locacheur	Fren. str	1131	Turner & Co	Foochow
Glenroy	July 23	A. Taylor	Brit. str	1375	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Saigon
Howsang	July 25	Lamont	Chi. str	795	C. M. S. N. Co	Shanghai
Ichang ‡	—	D. Martin	Brit. str	700	Butterfield & Swire	
Jeddah	July 22	J. L. Clark	Brit. str	994	Chinese	
Kinchan ‡	—	T. Benning	Brit. str	1050	H.C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Kiu-Kiang ‡	—	A. Benning	Brit. str	1061	H.C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Madagascar	Aug. 1	J. Timm	Ger. str	884	Siemssen & Co	
Mikado	May 26	F. Moore	Brit. str	3030	Gilman & Co	
Orchis	July 26	Butlin	Brit. str	113	Wm. Pustan & Co	
Pasig	May 7	Yzaurieta	Span. str	400	Remedios & Co	Manila
Penedo	July 29	John Cain	Brit. str	652	Melchers & Co	Saigon
J. Jeejeebhoy ‡	—	N. Hawkins	Brit. str	184	Kwok Acheong	
Spark	—	—	Brit. str		H.C. & M. Steamboat Co	Repairing
Thales	June 3	Chas. Coles	Brit. str	820	D. Laprak & Co	
Wallace	July 28	Brand	Brit. str	1753	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
White Cloud §	—	Moreton	Brit. str	652	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Yot-sai §	—	D. Browne	Brit. str	180	Kwok Acheong	
Yottung	June 9		Brit. str	293	Kwok Acheong	Laid up
			‡ *Running between Hongkong and Canton.*			
			§ *Running between Macao and Hongkong.*			
SAILING VESSELS.						
A. & Marianne	July 28	C. N. Dahl	Ger. bk	300	Wm. Pustan & Co	
Alex. McNeil	June 19	Pattice	Amr. sh	1122	Rozario & Co	S. Francisco
Alva	June 21	Fd. A. Souza	Port. sh	630	Brandao & Co	
Anna	July 20	Jessen	Ger. bk	447	Wm. Pustan & Co	
Anna Dorothea	June 8	Schutt	Ger. bk	330	Wm. Pustan & Co	
Antipodes	July 25	Barnes	Brit. bk	352	Order	
A. Australian	July 28	Sjogreen	Swe. sch	228	Order	
Beethoven	July 10	E. Haje	Ger. bk	340	Melchers & Co	
Benefactor	July 11	G. C. Snyder	Amr. bk	596	Russell & Co	
Bethany	June 28	Beedell	Brit. bk	359	Heard & Co	New York
Chas. C. Leary	June 22	Stilphen	Amr. sch	642	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	New York
Caroline Behn	July 29	Schmit	Ger. bk	673	Siemssen & Co	
Chong Soon	April 30	Cheng Sang	Siam. sch	200	Chinese	Newchwang
Cilurnum	July 3	Shrewsbury	Brit. sh	1884	Wieler & Co	S. Francisco
Cingalese	June 18	D. Anton	Brit. bk	339	Rozario & Co	Melbourne
Corea	Aug. 1	Adams	Brit. bk	581	D. Laprak	
Corinne	June 16	Gorman	Brit. bk	395	Wieler & Co	Haiphong
Corona	July 25	Strachan	Brit. sh	1199	Adamson, Bell & Co	
Deutschland	July 19	Tiemann	Ger. bk	269	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Echo	July 27	Tozer	Brit. bk	369	Gilman & Co	
Ed. Gressier	July 28	Fauquet	Fren. bk	300	Landstein & Co	
Fabius	June 25	Stolze	Siam. sh	635	Kien Tye Loong	
Fusan	July 11	Sandberg	Nor. bk	290	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	Tientsin
F. Balaugh	July 16	Rütz	Ger. bk	288	Carlowitz & Co	
Floddea	July 27	Murdoch	Brit. bk	337	Chinese	
Fortune	July 8	Soderstrom	Siam. bk	447	Chinese	
Gustav & Marie	July 31	P. Doose	Ger. sh	362	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Importer	Aug. 1	Sberburne	Amr. sh	1270	Master	
James Wilson	Aug. 2	Prideaux	Brit. bk	326	Chinese	
Japan	June 28	Walter	Ger. sch	270	Siemssen & Co	
Jedo	July 7	Ligtenmoet	Dut. sh	860	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Joaq. y Anna	May 27	W. Man	Amr. sch	40	P. O. Holcomb	
Johanna	July 5	Rösings	Ned. sh	1500	Melchers & Co	
J. Christian	July 26	Reimer	Ger. bk	487	Wm. Pustau & Co	
J. C. Munro	July 7	Jens Grane	Brit. bk	612	Meyer & Co	
Johann Smidt	July 27	Rohkar	Ger. bk	484	Wieler & Co	
Kate Waters	July 6	F. Fowles	Brit. bk	580	Rozario & Co	
Krung Thep	June 25	Dührssen	Siam. bk	488	Siemssen & Co	
Kvik	July 24	Lorange	Nor. bk	412	F. Degenaer	
Louisa	July 10	Schierloh	Ger. sch	345	Ed. Schellhass & Co	Haiphong
L. of the Isles	June 25	J. Watt	Brit. sch	317	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Lucky	July 25	Michaelsen	Siam. bk	424	Chinese	
Madagascar	July 28	Spiesen	Ger. bk	290	Chinese	
Maria	June 25	R. H. Hoyle	Brit. sch	165	Turner & Co	
Melbrek	July 17	Pierce	Brit. sh	870	Order	
M. Bökelmann	June 4	J. Kluth	Ger. bk	512	Siemssen & Co	
Moss Glen	July 20	A. Nicholls	Brit. bk	549	Melchers & Co	
Nestor	June 18	Gaquel	Fren. sh	789	Melchers & Co	
Pallas	July 26	Ballehr	Ger. bk	421	Siemssen & Co	
P. Fitzpatrick	June 17	Phelan	Amr. bk	582	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	S. Francisco
Portia	June 28	Constantine	Brit. bk	301	Arn